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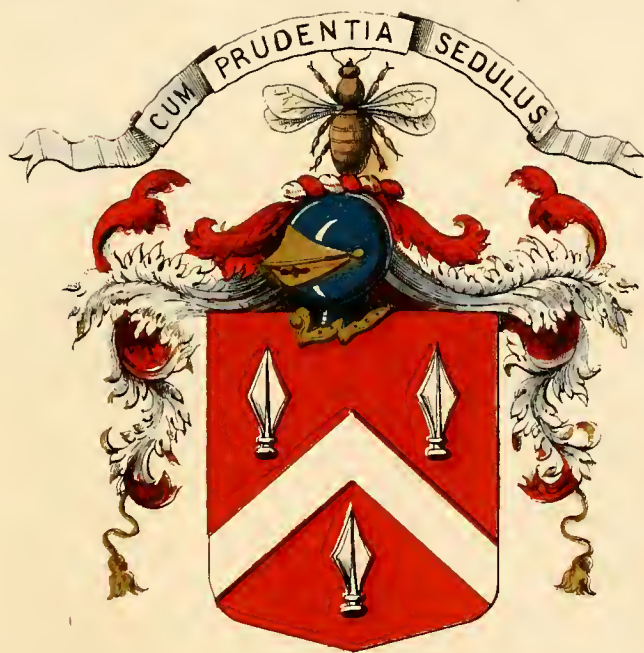


Genealogical **A**ccount

of the

Family of **Beatson**.

[Compiled by Alex<sup>r</sup> John Beatson, of Rossend.]



Edinburgh.



1860





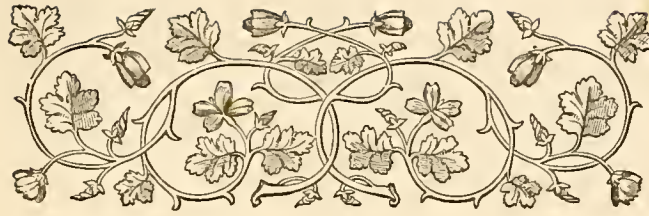


Amundus

Scipio et Titus sub testimonio magistri  
et regis a me. Cantuariensis rectoris in  
vigesimo quinto die mensis Januarii

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GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
FAMILY OF BEATSON.



**Kilrie Family.**

**J**ames Beatson, Esq. of Kilrie, in the Parishes of Kinghorn and Aberdour, and County of Fife, was born in 1598. In 1645, he obtained a Tack for sixteen years of the lands of Norther Kilrie, and Pasker Milne, from the Earl and Countess of Moray. Shortly afterwards he became Cham-

berlain to the Earl of Dirleton, and resided on his estate of Innerwick, in the county of Haddington, for several years.

In January 1650, he obtained a Crown Charter of the lands of Balbairdie, in the Parish of Kinghorn, and County of Fife, in which he is described as “Camerarius Jacobi Comititis de Dirleton.”

Afterwards he acquired the lands of Kilrie, by which title he is designated on his Monument at Kinghorn.\* He died on the 9th of May 1674. By ~~Marjorie Walker~~, his Wife, who died on the 22d of March 1676, he had issue,—

1. ROBERT, his successor.
  2. DAVID, of Vicarsgrange.
  3. WILLIAM, of Glasmont.
- MARGARET, married in 1653 to ROBERT CHARLES.

II. **Robert Beatson, Esq.**, for many years Chamberlain to the Earl of Moray, obtained a Crown Charter of the lands of Kilrie, 17th February 1671, in his father's lifetime. He died 1703-4, having been married to **Isobell**, daughter of **Robert Cunnynghame**, of Woodfield, by whom he had issue,†—

1. JAMES, of Pitkenney, his successor.
2. ROBERT————
3. DAVID, who died 7th January 1680, aged, 22.
4. JOHN, of North Piteadie.
5. WILLIAM————
6. ARCHIBALD, married to ISOBELL DURWARD.

\* The inscription on this Monument is given in “Monteith's Theater of Mortality, Part II. 12mo, 1713,” but with the erroneous date of 1647 instead of 1674.

† See their father's account of the births and baptisms of this family, printed in the Appendix.

MARJORIE.

JANET, married to ROBERT CUNNYNGHAME of Kirkaldy.

MARGARET.

ELIZABETH.

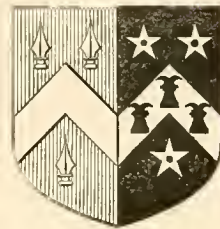
JEAN, married September 1708, to ROBERT STEPHEN.

ISOHELL.

CATHARINE.

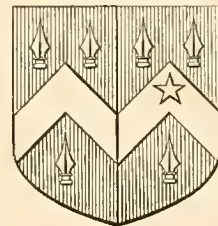
ANNA, married to her cousin JAMES BEATSON of Glassmont.

III. James Beatson, Esq., married 1671, Janet, daughter of Alexander Errok of that ilk, Fifeshire, by Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter of James, eldest son of Sir James Wemyss of Bogie, Vice-Admiral of Scotland (James VI.), and by her, who survived him, he had issue,—



1. ROBERT, of Pitkennie, his successor.
  2. ALEXANDER.
  3. ARCHIBALD, married to SARAH ARNOT.
- ELIZABETH.

IV. Robert Beatson, Esq., married his father's cousin, Margaret, only child of the second marriage of William Beatson of Glasmont, and left issue,—



1. ROBERT, his successor.
2. JAMES, born 27th March 1706.
3. ALEXANDER, born 21st December 1708.

4. CHARLES.

5. FRANCIS, born April 1718.

MARGARET, married to GEORGE LUMSDAINE of Dysart.

JEAN, married to DAVID BEATSON, of Vicarsgrange.

JANET.

ANNA, married to DAVID REDDIE, of Redhouse.

ISABEL.

V. Robert Beatson, Esq., married 7th August 1728, Helen, eldest surviving daughter of Alexander Orrok of that ilk, by Elizabeth Crawford, his wife, and had issue,—



1. ROBERT, his successor, born 10th August 1730.

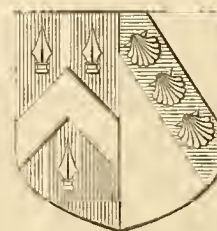
2. ALEXANDER, born 25th October 1733.

3. JAMES, born 14th May 1735.

ISABEL, born 20th June 1729 ; married to JAMES BEATSON of Glasmont.

MARGARET, born 7th February 1739.

VI. Robert Beatson, Esq., married 175—, Jean, daughter of Alexander Read, Esq. of Torbeg, in Angus, by Elizabeth his Wife, daughter of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, Baronet, and by her had issue,—



1. ROBERT, his successor, born at Dundee, 2d October 1758.

2. ALEXANDER, a Major-General H.E.I.C.S., Governor of the Island of St Helena, 1808–13.

3. JOHN, born 10th November 1760, died unmarried.



HELENA, born 23d March 1762, married 1777 SIR CHARLES OAKELEY of Shrewsbury, Baronet, and died 19th February 1839, leaving issue.

VII. **Robert Beatson, Esq.**, for many years in the service of the Royal Engineers, during which he planned the Fort of Goree, on the coast of Africa, married 13th April 1790, **Jean**, only child of **Murdoch Campbell** of Rossend Castle, Fifeshire,\* by **Margaret** his Wife, daughter of **John Taylor** of Pitcairlie, and of **Jean**, heiress of the name and estates of the **Cathcarts** of Carbiston, and by her had issue,—

1. ROBERT CAMPBELL, born 24th January 1791, died young.
2. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, born 20th October 1799.
3. ROBERT WEDDERBURN, born 12th July 1801, died without issue 11th December 1848.
4. WILLIAM FERGUSON, born 25th June 1804, Lieutenant-Colonel in the service of the Queen of Spain, and Knight of the Military Order of San Fernando ; Lieut.-Colonel H.E.I.C.S., recently employed as Brigadier commanding the Cavalry of His Highness the Nizam, at present a Major-General in Her Britannic Majesty's service in Turkey, married 1840, MARIAN, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel HUMFRAYS, H.E.I.C.S., and has issue, two daughters, MARIAN and MARGARET MARIA.

MARGARET HELENA.

BARBARA, married Major-General EDWARD SWIFT BROUGHTON, H.E.I.C.S., and had issue four Daughters.

JANE.

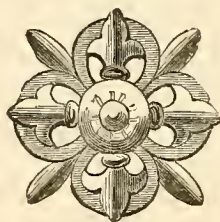
HARRIET OAKELEY, married WILLIAM ALEXANDER LAURIE of Edinburgh, W.S., and had issue.

\* Vide Appendix.



VIII. Alexander Campbell Beatson, Esq., Captain in the Hon. East India Company's Service, married 22d December 1831, Eliza, daughter of John Baird of Camelon, and died in India, 14th August 1832, leaving issue, a posthumous son, born 17th January 1833.

IX. Alexander John Beatson, Esq., who is Chief of the name, and who is also Heir of Line to the family of Errok of that ilk.



# Family of General Beatson.



**Major-General Alexander Beatson,**  
married, 9th January 1806, **Davidson**, youngest daughter of **David Reid**, Esq., one of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs for Scotland, and had issue,—

1. **ALEXANDER DAVID**, H.E.I.C.S., died young.
2. **THEODORE**, in the Indian Army, married 1844, **LOUISA**, only daughter of his uncle, Lieutenant-Colonel **STEPHEN REID**, H.E.I.C.S.
3. **DAVIDSON**, married 1841, **ANNE HENRIETTA**, second daughter and co-heiress of **JOHN CAMPBELL**, Esq. of Lyston Hall, Essex, nephew of John Fourth Duke of Argyll, and has issue,—  
**ALEXANDER DAVIDSON**, born 2d July 1845.  
**HENRIETTA JULIA CAMPBELL**, born 28th January 1843.
4. **STEPHEN REID**, died young.
5. **DOUGLAS C. TURING**, in the Indian Army, died from the effects of wounds received in the battles of Feroseshah and Sobraon.\*

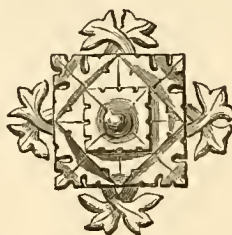
\* A marble tablet, erected in St John's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, bears the following inscription :—

IN MEMORY  
OF  
**DOUGLAS CHARLES TURING BEATSON**,  
LIEUTENANT 14TH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY,  
WHO,  
HARDLY RECOVERED FROM A WOUND  
RECEIVED AT FEROZESHUHUR,  
ON THE 21ST DEC<sup>R</sup>. 1845,  
WAS AGAIN WOUNDED 10TH FEB. AT SOBRAON,  
AND DIED AT FEROZEPORE, 16TH FEB. 1846,  
AGED 24.  
THE OFFICERS OF THE 14TH REGIMENT  
PLACE THIS MONUMENTAL TABLET,  
AS A RECORD OF THEIR AFFECTION AND ESTEEM  
FOR A LAMENTED FELLOW SOLDIER  
AND FRIEND.  
THOU THEREFORE ENDURE HARDNESS AS A GOOD SOLDIER OF  
Jesus Christ.

2d TIM. 11. 3.



6. ALBERT BALCOMBE, in the Indian Army.  
JANE HELENA, married 1830, JAMES WHITWELL TORRE, Esq. of  
Snydale Hall, Yorkshire.  
CATHERINE, who died 1847.  
DORA, married 1838, JOHN PRYCE, Esq. of Delvidiere, Sussex,  
and has issue.  
CAROLINE, married 1842, JOHN LYSAGHT, Esq. of Mallow, county  
Cork.  
ADELAIDE, married 1846, JAMES LYSAGHT, Esq. of Carrigmore,  
county Cork, and has issue.  
GEORGIANA, married 1841, SAMUEL NEWINGTON, M.D., and has  
issue.  
LETITIA ALLAN.



# Beatson of Piteadie.

(EXTINCT).



**John Beatson, Esq. of Norther Piteadie**, the first of this family, born in June 1658, was the fourth son of **Robert**, second laird of Kilrie. He married **Margaret Wardlaw**, daughter of the laird of Abden, by whom he had issue,—

1. **ROBERT**, his successor, baptized 5th August 1687.
  2. **HENRY**, baptized 30th July 1689.
  3. **JAMES**, baptized 2d August 1691.
  4. **ARCHIBALD**, baptized 21st November 1699.
  5. **JOHN**, baptized 20th July 1702.
- AGNES**, baptized 7th October 1684.  
**MARGARET**, baptized 12th December 1692.  
**CHRISTIAN**, baptized 12th February 1695.

II. **Robert Beatson, Esq.**, married, 20th June 1720, **Christian**, daughter of **David Malcome** of Kirkcaldy, and had issue,—

1. **JOHN**, baptized 19th January 1725.
2. **ROBERT**, his successor, baptized February 21st 1732.  
**ELIZABETH**, baptized 24th April 1721.  
**MARGARET**, baptized 6th November 1722; married, 1744, to  
**WILLIAM BRUCE, Esq.**—(See p. 16.)  
**ISOBELL**, baptized February or March 1728.

III. **Robert Beatson, Esq.**, became laird of Piteadie,—his elder brother **John** having, in his father's lifetime, been killed by the fall of part of Falkland Palace. He was succeeded by his nephew **Robert Bruce**, and he by his son **William**, who sold the estate.





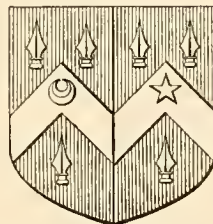
## Vicarsgrange and Balbairdie Families.

**D**avid Beatson, Esq. of Balbairdie and Vicarsgrange, in the county of Fife, was the second son of James Beatson, Esq., first laird of Kilric. He succeeded his father in Balbairdie. There is a Charter under the Great Seal to David Beatsoun of Balbairdie, and his son, of the lands of Vicarsgrange. He died 21st March 1706, having, by Elizabeth Fender, his wife, had issue,—

1. ROBERT, his successor in Vicarsgrange, born 3d May 1670.
2. JAMES, of Balbairdie,\* married to MARGARET ANDERSON.  
ISABEL.  
ELSPETH, baptized 4th September 1664.

II. Robert Beatson, Esq., married, first, 21st July 1692, Isabel, daughter of William Beatson, Esq. of Glasmont, and had issue,—

1. DAVID, his successor in Vicarsgrange, baptized 10th December 1695.  
ELSPETH, baptized 23d January 1694.



\* On the death of David Beatson, Esq. of Balbairdie, in October 1804, at the age of 26, that branch of the family became extinct.

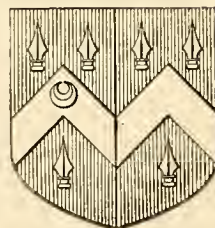
He married, secondly, \* **Marie**, daughter and heiress of **James Greibe**, Esq. of Mawhill, in the shire of Kinross, by **Margaret Horne**, his wife. By this marriage he had issue,—

2. **JAMES**, who succeeded to Mawhill, baptized 5th March 1700.
  3. **ROBERT**, baptized 22d April 1702.
  4. **WILLIAM**, born 28th April 1704.
  5. **CHARLES**, baptized 17th June 1706.
  6. **JOHN**, born and baptized in April 1708.—See page 16.
  7. **ALEXANDER**, born 8th, and baptized 15th May 1710.
- MARGARET**, baptized 3d June 1698.

He married, thirdly, 19th February 1712, **Helen Horne**, and had issue,—

8. **PATRICK**, baptized 23d November 1714.
- HELEN**, born and baptized November 1712.

III. **David Beatson, Esq.**, of Vicarsgrange, who on the 12th February 1747 obtained a Crown Charter of the lands of Easter Newtown, in Fife, married **Jean**, second daughter of **Robert Beatson**, fourth laird of Kilrie, by **Margaret**, his wife, daughter of **William Beatson** of Glasmont, and had issue,



1. **ROBERT**, his successor, born 25th June 1741.
  2. **JOHN**, born 16th November 1742, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, married, and had issue.
- MARGARET**, born 7th January 1736.
- ISABEL**, born 25th December 1737.
- HELEN**, born 10th March 1739.
- JEAN**, born 25th June 1740.

\* Contract in the possession of John Beatson Bell, Esq., dated 29th July 1697.



IV. **Robert Beatson, Esq., LL.D.**, (see Memoir), who sold Vicars-grange in 1787, married **Helen**, daughter of ——— **Patton, Esq.**, of Kirkaldy, and sister of **Admiral Philip Patton**. He died without issue.

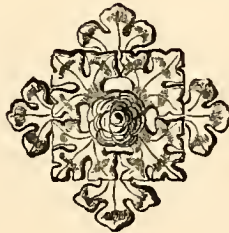
V. **David Beatson, Esq.**, who resides near London, son of Lieutenant **John Beatson, R.N.**, born 9th April 1775, succeeded on the death of his uncle to the representation of the family. He married and has issue,—

1. **JOHN**, born 1802,—has issue.

2. **WILLIAM**, born 1806,—has issue.

**HARRIET**, born 1811, married to **WILLIAM MURDOCH, M.D.**,—  
has issue.

**HELEN**, born 1819,—since dead.



## Beatson of Mawhill, &c., and Glenfarg.



**J**ames Beatson, Esq. of Mawhill, in the parish and shire of Kinross, eldest son of Robert of Vicarsgrange, and of Marie Greibe, heiress of Mawhill, married Janet, only surviving daughter of the deceased Robert Malcolm in Condie,\* and had issue,—

1. JAMES, his successor, to whom, by disposition dated 1st November 1734, he conveyed the lands of Mawhill, Drumgarland, and part of Seggie.
2. DAVID, Minister of the parish of Dunbarney, Perthshire, married AMELIA, daughter of the REV. ALEXANDER FORBES of Forgue, and had issue,—  
JAMES, also Minister of Dunbarney.  
ALEXANDER, THEODORE, ROBERT, DAVID, JOHN, and THOMAS.  
CATHARINE, married to the REV. ANDREW BELL of Kilduncan, Minister of Crail.
3. JOHN.  
MARY, married to the REV. JOHN DALZIEL, Earlston.  
ISOBELL, married to JOHN ALICE.

II. James Beatson, Esq., died unmarried in 1800, and the succession to his heritable estate was taken up by his nephew and heir-at-law, the Rev. James Beatson, of Dunbarney, son of the Rev. David Beatson, formerly of Dunbarney.

\* Contract in possession of John Beatson Bell, Esq., dated 13th June 1727.

III. **The Rev. James Beatson** died unmarried, in November 1820, having by settlement left his property of Kirkpottie, in the county of Perth, to his eldest surviving brother, **Dabid**, and Mawhill, and Drumgarland (he had previously sold Seggie), to his youngest and only other surviving brother, **Thomas**.

IV. **Dabid Beatson, Esq.**, died in December 1838, and his youngest brother **Thomas** of Mawhill, succeeded to Kirkpottie.

V. **Thomas Beatson, Esq.** of Mawhill, &c., died in April 1840.

VI. **John Beatson Bell, Esq.** of Kilduncan, Writer to the Signet, eldest son of the **Rev. Andrew Bell**, and of **Catharine Beatson**, above mentioned, on succeeding by settlement (being at the same time heir-at-law) to the estate of his late uncle, **Thomas Beatson, Esq.**, sold the Kinross-shire part of it, and changed the name of that in Perthshire to Glenfarg. He married, 16th December 1830, **Ann**, daughter of **Charles Young, Esq.**, and has issue,—

1. **ANDREW BEATSON**, Advocate.

2. **CHARLES YOUNG BEATSON**.

**ANN SHIRREFF BEATSON**.

**CATHARINE BEATSON**.

**AMELIA FORBES BEATSON**.

**JOHANNA MARGARET BEATSON**.

## Beatson of London.



**John Beatson, Esq.**, a younger son of **Robert Beatson**, second laird of Vicarsgrange, and of **Marie Greibe**, heiress of Mawhill, born in April 1708, was married in April or May 1745, to **Elizabeth**, sister of **William Bruce, Esq.**, (see Beatson of Piteadie, page 9.), and had issue,—

1. **WILLIAM**, born 9th January 1753, died 31st May 1810.
2. **PATRICK**, born 21st March 1758, died —
3. **JOHN**, born 15th April 1765, died 3d March 1849.

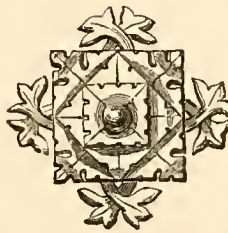
**ELIZABETH.**

II. **John Beatson, Esq.**, married 9th November 1814, **Christina Dempster**. He resided in the neighbourhood of London many years, where he died 3d March 1849, leaving issue,—

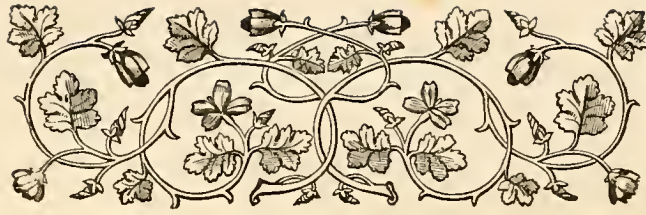
1. **JOHN**, born 1st April 1818.
2. **WILLIAM BURNS**, born 11th April 1825 ; married 1852, **MARY AUGUSTA**, eldest daughter of **EDWARD BEVAN, Esq.** of Clifton, and has issue, a daughter, **ISABEL**.  
**ELIZA**, born 22d September 1816, married September 1839, the **Rev. GEORGE BAKER**, Curate of Fovant, Wilts, elder son of the **Rev. CHARLES WILLIAM BAKER** of Freshford, and Rector of Tellisford, in the county of Somerset, and has issue.  
**CHRISTINA**, born 29th March 1819, married December 1839, **STEPHEN SPURLING, Esq.** of Camberwell, in the county of Surrey, and has issue.  
**AGNES**, born 24th January 1821.  
**MARY ANN DEMPSTER**, born 8th July 1822, married 18th June 1844, **HUSON MORRIS, Esq.** of Peckham, in the county of Surrey, and has issue.

III. John Beatson, Esq., married 24th October 1844, Emma, eldest daughter of John Henry Spurling, Esq., and has issue,—

1. JOHN, born 15th August 1845.
  2. WILLIAM, born 20th October 1848.
- MARGARET, born 7th July 1847.







## Glasmont Family.



**William Beatson**, Esq. of Souther Glasmont, the first of this family, was the third son of James, first laird of Kilrie. He died 22d August 1682. By his first marriage with **Anna Smith** who died 31st January 1676, he had issue,—

1. JAMES, his successor.
2. ALEXANDER, who died young.
3. ROBERT, born 8th August 1671.

ISOBEL, baptized 20th July 1668, married to her cousin ROBERT BEATSON of Vicarsgrange.

By his second marriage with **Margaret**, daughter of the Reverend **Robert Keith**, minister of Inchmachan (Ecclesmachan), in Linlithgowshire, who died 1662–3, and **Marion Kollo** or **Kollock**, his spouse, he had issue,—

MARGARET, married to ROBERT, eldest son of her cousin, James Beatson of Kilrie.

There is a Charter under the Great Seal to William Betsoune, son of James Betsoune, Chamberlain of Innerwick (see p. 2.), and his spouse, of the lands of Westhall, with houses, &c., Haddington and Edinburgh,



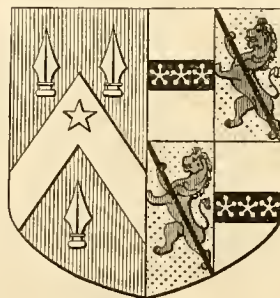
dated 25th July 1661, and another to William Betsone and his son, of the lands of Souther Glassmonth, about 1664.

II. **James Beatson, Esq.**, married in 1683, his cousin **Anna Beatson**, daughter of **Robert**, second laird of Kilrie, and by her who died at Burntisland, 29th August 1741, had issue,—

1. **WILLIAM**, his successor, born at Glasmont, 28th May, baptized 3d June 1688.
  2. **ROBERT**, baptized 1st July 1690.
  3. **JAMES**, ancestor of the **BEATSONS** of Campbelton, baptized 8th January 1695.
  4. **JOHN**, baptized 6th April 1697.
  5. **DAVID**, baptized 23d December 1701.
- ANNA**, baptized 6th July 1686.  
**MARGARET**, baptized 14th May 1699.  
**JANET**, baptized 28th January 1704.  
**ELIZABETH**, baptized 12th August 1706.

III. **William Beatson, Esq.**, Doctor of Medicine, resided long abroad, in consequence of having been engaged in the Jacobite Insurrection of 1715. During his absence, the estate was held by his brother **Robert**, who, on his return, restored it to him, along with the accumulated proceeds.\* He died unmarried.

**Robert Beatson, Esq.**, married 20th April 1722, **Helen**, third daughter of **David Boswell, Esq.** of Balmuto, by **Margaret**, his wife, daughter of **James Clephane, Esq.**, a younger son of the laird of Carslogie; and dying in his brother's lifetime, left issue,—



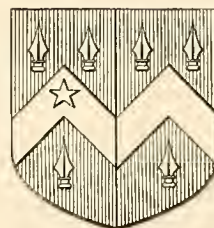
\* Dictionary of Decisions.

1. JAMES, who succeeded his uncle.

MARGARET, baptized 27th October 1724.

ANNE, baptized 28th March 1729 ; married George Thomson,  
a younger son of the laird of Priorletham.

IV. James Beatson, Esq., married 26th June 1749, Isobell, daughter of Robert Beatson, Esq. of Kilrie, and by her, who died 2d December 1792, had issue,—



1. WILLIAM, baptized 28th May 1750.
  2. ROBERT, who succeeded to the representation of the family, baptized 16th Nov. 1752.
- HELEN, baptized 23d June 1751.
- ISOHELL, baptized 22d February 1754.

V. Robert Beatson, Esq., a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, married Janet, daughter of William Stuart, Esq., of Paisley. By her, who died 1st November 1851, he had issue,—

1. ROBERT, in the Royal Navy, died young, at Barbadoes.
  2. WILLIAM STUART.
  3. JAMES, who died in India, unmarried.
- JESSIE.

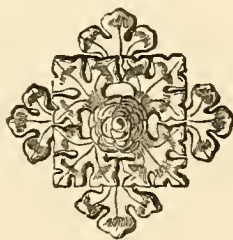
VI. William-Stuart Beatson, Lieutenant-Colonel in, and Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, afterwards Commissary-General, married Emma, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Humfrays of the Honorable East India Company's Service, and had issue,—

1. ROBERT, who died young.
  2. WILLIAM-STUART.
- JESSIE, who died young.

VII. **William-Stuart Beatson, Esq.**, Captain in the Bengal Cavalry, married, 9th January 1851, **Cornelia**, only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel **George Brownlow**, H.E.I.C.S., and niece of the first Lord Lurgan, and has issue,—

1. **STUART BROWNLOW.**

**ALICE JESSIE.**



## Beatson of Campbelton.



**J**ames Beatson, Esq., the first of this family, the son of James Beatson, Esq. of Glasmont, and Anna his wife, daughter of Robert Beatson, Esq. of Kilrie, was born on the 8th of January 1695. He married, 13th October 1727, Margaret, only child of Dr John Wilson of Kinghorn, and had issue,—

1. JAMES, baptized 24th November 1732, } died young.
2. JOHN, baptized 29th September 1735, }
3. WILLIAM, baptized 28th July 1741 ; married twice (secondly, Miss BROWN, Leith), and had issue by both marriages, which is now extinct in the male line.
4. HENRY, baptized 10th June 1746.  
MARGARET, baptized 15th September 1728.  
ANN, born 8th, and baptized 11th December 1730.  
ISOBEL, baptized 21st August 1743.

II. Henry Beatson, Esq., Captain R.C., who died at Campbelton 1814, married Basil,\* only surviving child and heiress of Basil Hamilton, Esq., of Arran and Edinburgh, and Margaret his wife, daughter of Donald Clerk of Braelechan, Esq., and had issue,—

1. JAMES, died in Tobago, 1807.
2. HENRY DUNDAS.

\* See Appendix.

## FAMILY OF BEATSON.

3. PATRICK MACVICAR, who died at Campbelton in 1796.  
MARGARET, married to Captain JAMES MELVILLE, of Campbelton,—no issue.  
CATHERINE, married to Captain THOMAS LACY, and had issue.  
MARIA, married to Captain SAMUEL MOTTLEY, Lieut. R.N., and had issue.

III. **Henry Dundas Beatson, Esq.**, Captain of H.M.S. Swift, who died at Armadale Castle, Isle of Skye, 1849, and was interred in his father's tomb at Campbelton, married 14th June 1808, **Margaret**, daughter of **Roger Stewart, Esq.**, of Greenock, and had issue,—

1. HENRY, married CHRISTIAN, daughter of HUGH MACDONALD, Esq., and has issue.
2. ROGER STEWART, Colonel in the Royal Engineers, married ELIZABETH MARY-ANN, daughter of General JOHN SULLIVAN WOOD, and has issue.
3. GEORGE STEWART, Surgeon in the 51st Regiment, married MARY JANE, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel GEORGE COCHRANE, Ceylon Rifles, and has issue.
4. JOHN FULLARTON, Surgeon in the service of the Honourable East India Company.
5. ROBERT WILLIAM HAY, died young.
6. GODFREY BOSVILLE MACDONALD, Inspecting Commander, Coast Guard Service.

JANE STEWART.

BASIL HAMILTON, married ALEXANDER MACMILLAN, Esq. W.S., and had issue, a son.

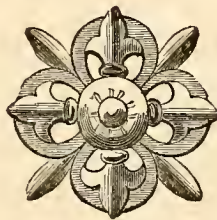
ELIZABETH FULLARTON, died 26th September 1841, unmarried.

MARGARET STEWART, married CHARLES MACTAGGART, Esq. of Campbelton, and has issue.

MARY STEWART MACKENZIE.

IV. The **Rev. Henry Beatson**, successively Minister of the Parishes of Steinscholl, Small Isles, and Barra, married **Christian**, daughter of **Hugh MacDonald, Esq.**, Barra, issue,—

1. **HUGH COLIN**—(died young).
  2. **HENRY DUNDAS**—(died young).
- MARGARET STEWART.  
ELIZABETH CATHERINE.









## Memoir of Robert Beatson, Esq. of Vicarsgrange.

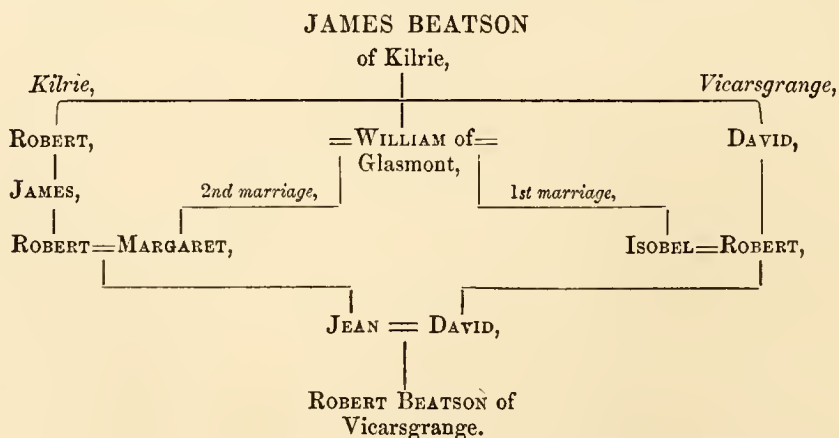
**R**obert Beatson, Esq. of Vicarsgrange, LL.D., eldest son of David of Vicarsgrange, and of Jean, daughter of Robert Beatson of Kilrie, was born at Dysart on the 25th of June in the year 1741. Having been educated with a view to the military profession, he obtained an ensigncy in 1756, at the commencement of the seven years' war. He served next year in the expedition to the coast of France, and afterwards, as Lieutenant, in the attack on Martinique, and the taking of Guadaloupe. In 1766, he retired on half-pay, and did not again seek to enter into active life till the breaking out of the American war. Having failed on this occasion to obtain an appointment suitable to his former services, he resolved to apply himself to another profession—that of literature—for which he had all along had considerable taste. His publications were,—  
1. "A Political Index to the Histories of Great Britain and Ireland," 1 volume 8vo, 1786, of which a third and much enlarged edition, in three volumes, was published in 1806. This work consists chiefly of accurate and most useful lists of all the ministers and other principal officers

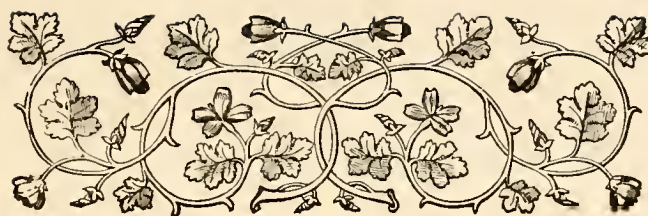
of the state, from the earliest time till the period of its publication. 2. "Naval and Military Memoirs of Great Britain, from 1727 to the present time," 3 vols. 8vo, 1790. A second edition, in 6 volumes, appeared in 1804. 3. "View of the Memorable Action of the 27th July 1778," 8vo, 1791. 4. "Essay on the Comparative Advantages of Vertical and Horizontal Windmills," 8vo, 1798. 5. "Chronological Register of both Houses of Parliament, from 1708 to 1807," 3 vols. 8vo, 1807.

For some time previous to his death, Mr BEATSON had been engaged in writing a Peerage, which, had he lived to complete it, would, no doubt, from the extent and accuracy of his historical knowledge, as evinced by former publications, have proved a most valuable addition to our genealogical literature. Part of the material for this contemplated work is contained in one of three volumes of manuscript, entitled "Beatson's Collections," in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh, from which source has been taken the fragment of a Tour in Scotland, which will be found in the Appendix to this Volume.

Mr BEATSON, who sold Vicarsgrange in 1787, enjoyed during the latter years of his life the situation of Barrack-Master at Aberdeen, where, it is understood he received his degree of LL.D. He died at Edinburgh, on the 24th day of January 1818.

The following short Pedigree will illustrate Mr BEATSON's descent :—





## Memoir of Major-Gen. Beatson, H.E.I.C.S., Governor of St Helena.



Alexander, the second son of Robert Beatson, Esq. of Kilrie, and of Jean, daughter of Alexander Read, Esq. of Torbeg, in the county of Forfar, was born at Dundee, on the 24th of October 1759.

Having obtained a Cadetship in the Honorable East India Company's Service, Mr BEATSON arrived at Madras in June 1776, and was appointed to the corps of Engineers. In November, when the Cadets of that season were to obtain commissions, Colonel Patrick Ross, the Chief Engineer, advised him to have his name included in the list of promotions, as it was believed there would be no difficulty in getting transferred to the Engineers when a vacancy occurred. It unfortunately proved otherwise; for, notwithstanding the recommendations of the Madras Government, the Court of Directors positively refused to remove an officer from one corps to another.

After he had served more than two years with the Engineers, and seeing no prospect of being removed from the infantry, he obtained the appointment of Quarter-Master of Brigade to a detachment in the field

under the command of General Mathews ; but, before proceeding to his destination in the Guntoor Circar, he was permitted to do duty with an European regiment at the siege of Pondicherry, in 1778.

After the capture of this place, when Ensign Beatson returned to Madras, Sir Hector Munro, the Commander-in-Chief, made him an offer, which occasioned a change in his destination. This offer was the more acceptable, as it seemed to open a prospect of being permanently fixed in the Engineers, and more especially as there had been, during the short period of three months, not less than four casualties in that corps. Major Stevens, who conducted the attack on Pondicherry, was killed, one Captain was wounded, another died at the siege, and a third, in charge of the fortifications of Masulipatam, also died ; so that there did not remain Engineers sufficient to supply the stations. Sir Hector Munro, therefore, proposed to the government, that Ensign Beatson should resign the situation of Quarter-Master, and proceed to Masulipatam as Superintending Engineer. This appointment was accordingly conferred upon him, with the rank of Acting-Lieutenant of Engineers.

He remained at Masulipatam from January 1779 until the end of 1782. His removal was occasioned by the arrival from England of a Captain of Engineers. This officer, formerly in the infantry of his Majesty's service, had succeeded in obtaining a Captain's commission, and in superseding all the subalterns in the Engineers, at the very time when the repeated recommendations of the Madras government, in favor of Lieutenant Beatson, had completely failed. So mortifying a supersession in the corps, upon which Lieutenant Beatson had set his mind, and with which for six years he had done duty, entirely disappointed his hopes and expectations. He declined acting in it any longer, and proceeded to Madras to join the army in the field.

Upon his arrival there, Major-General Stuart, the Commander-in-Chief, was pleased to offer him the situation of Aid-de-Camp, in which capacity he served during several short campaigns, the last against the French at Cudalore.

The operations of the siege of Cudalore having terminated in consequence of intelligence of peace in Europe, Lieutenant Beatson accompa-



nied the Commander-in-Chief, in the Medea frigate, to Madras; and remained with the General until he was sent to England (under arrest), by Lord Macartney.

Lieutenant Beatson's next appointment was that of Quarter-Master of Brigade to a portion of the army that remained in the field, in the vicinity of Madras, until the peace of 1784 was concluded with Tippoo Sultaun. Soon after the troops went into cantonments, and Lieutenant Beatson was appointed to command a Revenue battalion at Tanjore.

In 1785, this corps was reduced, and he was attached to the grenadier battalion which was formed of the Native supernumerary non-commissioned officers, arising from the peace establishment. With this corps he did duty at Madras until 1786, when a corps of Guides was formed in the following year, and to which he was appointed senior Captain. This establishment consisted of a Major and two Captains, and Native Guides. Upon the death of Major Pringle, which happened soon after the formation of the corps, Captain Beatson did not succeed to the Majority, because, in those days, although he was an officer of ten years' standing, he was considered too young in the army to hold that rank.

*Major Pringle, Captains  
Beatson and Allan, after-  
wards Sir Alexander.*

During the interval of peace, until the commencement of the war with Tippoo Sultaun, in 1790, Captain Beatson was indefatigable in surveying and exploring the whole face of the Carnatie. His surveys extended from the river Godavery to Cape Comorin; and by the routes he had selected, and particularly by that along the range of mountains which separates the countries of Travancore and Mysore from the Carnatie, he had obtained a knowledge of every pass or defile, above sixty in number, which leads through that extensive range, and the campaigns of that war enabled him to extend his trigonometrical survey over a great portion of the Mysore.

These surveys, and the assistance he gave, extra officially, whilst Captain of Guides, in the attack of Bangalore, Savendroog, and other forts, having been brought to the notice of the Court of Directors, they were pleased to order, that in consideration of the important services he had rendered, he should be placed precisely upon the same footing in re-

spect to pay, allowances, and prize-money, as if he had actually and immediately succeeded to the Majority of the Guides.\*

After the commencement of the war of 1790, Captain Beatson, being attached to the Centre army, commanded by Colonel Kelly, advanced from Arnee into the enemy's country, with a single company of Sepoys, and by rapid marches, examined minutely the passes of Cuddapanatum, Pedanaigdurgum, and Muglee. His intimate knowledge of the pass of Muglee enabled him to lead Lord Cornwallis's army through it in February 1791, which so completely deceived Tippoo Sultaun (who considered the Muglee pass impracticable), that, notwithstanding his utmost exertions in advancing from the vicinity of Ryacotah to meet the British army, he was not able to get in sight of it until it had arrived within ten miles of Bangalore. The tedious march of the following day, exposed to a cannonade, shewed, to the whole army, the vast advantages which Lord Cornwallis had derived from the discovery of the Muglee pass.

During the siege of Bangalore, Captain Beatson made another im-

\* *Extract of a Military Letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, to the Government of Fort St George, dated 25th June 1793:—*

“ The performances of Captain Beatson, whether of general Geography, or of Sketches meant to convey ideas of particular spots of ground for military purposes, or to form the elementary part of general geography, appear to be executed with great judgment and accuracy. Some of the latter kind contain subjects of great importance; such are the different passes and hill forts, contained in Vol. 3. of Geographical Observations sent, on the Dutton; and the elementary parts in the same volume will prove highly useful to Geography, both general and particular.

“ The map of Coromandel, transmitted by the same despatch, is a monument of great industry, skill, and minute accuracy.

“ The circumstances under which Captain Beatson transmitted this map are such as to shew the liberality of his mind, by allowing what he deems an imperfect work, to pass out of his hands, rather than we should have any present information withheld from us.

“ We have already expressed our sense of Captain Beatson's merit and abilities, and are happy in this opportunity of rewarding the great exertions of his peculiar talents, by authorizing you to place him upon the same footing with respect to allowances, since the death of the late Major Pringle (as if he had actually and immediately succeeded), to the day on which he had relinquished this appointment.”

portant discovery, which induced Lord Cornwallis, without consulting the Engineers, to order an immediate change in the point of attack. By that change, (which was to breach the tower of the gateway, instead of the curtain on its left), this strong fortress was taken by storm in twenty-four hours, after the alteration was made, in presence of the whole of the Sultaun's army, which at that time was under the walls of the place, co-operating in its defence.\*

\* As Commaudant of the Guides, Captain Beatson was employed in conducting all reconnoitering parties, whether for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of places to be attacked, of encamping grounds, or of routes by which the army was to march. On those occasions, he generally returned to camp with sketches, and observations, which he was gratified to find were always acceptable to the Marquis Cornwallis. This excited a strong desire to make himself useful in a department, in which (although not attached) he had had considerable experience; and during the siege of Bangalore, it was his peculiar good fortune to make the following discovery, which was, at the time, deemed of such consequence, that it induced a total change in the attack, and was unquestionably the means of facilitating, if not of securing, the reduction of that important fortress.

Having frequently and closely examined the projecting works of the gateway, contiguous to the first intended breach, and perceiving at length that they were united to the body of the place, by a communication along the rampart, from a small tower upon the north-east angle of those works, it immediately occurred, that if this tower were breached, the troops might thereby enter and pass along the rampart of the gateway into the town; and thus, by abandoning the original plan of attack, much time would be gained, and the arduous labor of making several hundred yards of approach, the filling up a deep wet ditch, and making a passage across it to get at the first proposed breach (unquestionably the most difficult and hazardous parts of a siege), would all be avoided.

This discovery happened to be made at a most critical period. Our ammunition had without effect been nearly expended, our forage and provisions almost consumed, and Tippoo Sultaun's whole army constantly harassed ours, and co-operated in the defence of the fort.

Having well weighed all these considerations, Captain Beatson thought it advisable to communicate this discovery, and the ideas it suggested, to the Marquis Cornwallis. His Lordship immediately saw the advantages that would result from what Captain Beatson had described, and accordingly he desired him to proceed immediately to the batteries, and to explain to the officer commanding, the change that was immediately to take place, by directing his whole fire against the tower above mentioned. These instructions Captain Beatson communicated to Colonel Giel. The first breach was in consequence immediately relinquished, and in twenty-four hours, a new and practicable breach was made in the small tower, by which alone the storming party entered and achieved this conquest, in presence



After the capture of Bangalore, Captain Beatson assisted in the siege of Nandedurgum, which was also taken by storm. Another fort, Saven-droog, after being reconnoitred seven times, was reported to be impregnable by the Engineers. Captain Beatson was of a different opinion, and assured Lord Cornwallis, that, in his judgment, it could be taken as easily as the fort of Nandedurgum. He planned the attack, superintended, and directed the siege; and this formidable hill fort was taken by a small division of the army, under the command of Colonel James Stuart, of the 72d regiment, after a siege of fourteen days. During this service, Captain Beatson was appointed to act as Aid-de-Camp to Colonel Stuart.

On the night of the 6th February 1792, when Tippoo Sultaun's entrenched camp was attacked in three columns by Earl Cornwallis, Captain Beatson led the right column, commanded by Sir W. Medows. There was no mistake, as has been stated in several publications, in leading that column. It was conducted to the point of attack, not by the Native Guides, but by Captain Beatson himself, and precisely to that part of the hedge directed by Lord Cornwallis. The mistake was, in turning to the right instead of turning to the left. It will be seen by Captain Beatson's Report to Lord Cornwallis,\* of the operations of the right column, that if Captain Beatson's remonstrance against turning to the right, and against attacking the Eadgah redoubt, at the moment the column arrived at the Bound Hedge, had been attended to by Colonel Nisbet, of the 52d regiment, who was also at the head of the column, Tippoo Sultaun would have been totally defeated, and would have lost all his guns and camp equipage, and every thing he had on the north side of the river, long before the break of day, when his troops rallied, and pressed severely on the centre column, under the personal command of Lord Cornwallis.

That such would undoubtedly have been the result, if the right

of the whole army of Tippoo Sultaun. Our loss was very trifling on this occasion, consequently, by this rapid change in the attack, which the enemy did not seem to comprehend, were the lives of many brave men saved, the siege expedited, and a first and lasting impression given of our arms at the very outset of the campaign.

\* See Appendix.

column had turned to the left, was manifest to the whole army. Lord Cornwallis, when he joined the right column in the morning, addressed Captain Beatson in these words : “ Good God, Beatson ! why did you lead the column against the Eadgah redoubt ? ” Captain Beatson instantly

*Colonel Nisbet, a zealous and active officer, considered it a bounden duty to adhere strictly to orders ; but, unfortunately, the orders relating to the right column did not express Lord Cornwallis's intentions. This will be found noticed more particularly in Captain Beatson's Report.*

replied, “ Here is Colonel Nisbet, who, I am sure, will do me the justice to say, that, before we entered the Bound Hedge, I positively told him the redoubt on our right was not to be attacked, and that we were to turn to the left, so as to co-operate with your Lordship.” Lord Cornwallis then observed, that the mistake was truly unfortunate, as by it a glorious opportunity had been lost.

After the peace with Tippoo Sultaun in 1792, Captain Beatson was appointed Town-Major of Fort St George, and Aid-de-Camp to the Governor.

In 1793, intelligence arrived of the revolutionary war in France, and, in June of that year, Captain Beatson received the Marquis Cornwallis's commands to prepare a plan for the attack of Pondicherry, which he accordingly did, and forwarded it to his Lordship, at Fort William, on the 5th July.

In 1794, Colonel James Stuart arrived from England, for the purpose of preparing an expedition against the Isle of France. Sir W. Medows, who was appointed to command it, directed Colonel Stuart to communicate to Captain Beatson that it was his earnest wish he would accept the appointment of Chief Engineer to the expedition. Captain Beatson most readily assented, and he was accordingly appointed. Colonel Stuart then addressed a letter to Sir Robert Abercromby, the Commander-in-Chief in Bengal, informing him of these circumstances, and requesting \* that no

\* These applications from the Marquis Cornwallis, and from Sir W. Medows, coming, as they did, from opposite quarters of the globe, and at no very distant period of time from each other, were undoubtedly very flattering proofs of the estimation in which Captain Beatson's judgment in the attack of places was held by those distinguished commanders. Their confidence in him proceeded from a knowledge that, in every instance, his plans and suggestions, during the war in Mysore, had been successful. They also knew that when his opi-

Engineer of superior rank to Captain Beatson might be appointed, from that Establishment, to the expedition.

The operations of the war being over, and Captain Beatson's health much impaired by eighteen years' service, he returned to England, in 1795.

Two years afterwards, he was induced to revisit India, being appointed, by the Court of Directors, to complete an investigation and survey, relating to a scheme for watering the Circars,\* from the two great rivers Kistnah and Godavery. He arrived at Madras on the 5th February 1798, and on the 14th March, proceeded upon this service in the Masulipatam Circar.

On the 7th July, the progress of Major Beatson's survey was interrupted by the arrival of an express from General Harris, directing him to proceed immediately to Masulipatam, and hold himself in readiness to embark in a ship that would call for him. Upon his arrival at that place

nions were required, and given, he was at all times ready to act upon them, however much they were opposed, and however great the responsibility in which he was sometimes involved.

\* *Extract of a Public Letter to the Government of Fort St George, dated 9th May 1797.*

" But with respect to the appointment of Surveyor, we are to observe that a letter has been addressed to us from Captain Beatson, of your Establishment, a copy of which is enclosed, containing some remarks on the plan for improving the Circars, by diverting the waters of the rivers Kistna and Godavery by means of aqueducts, and offering his services to complete the necessary previous surveys, in which considerable progress had been made by the late Mr Topping. Being perfectly sensible of the great advantages that would result from a plan of this nature being carried into execution (should it be found practicable), we lament exceedingly that Mr Topping's death seems to have put a stop to the proceedings. But as we observe by your Revenue Despatch of the 28th January 1793, that Captain Beatson, who had acquired much experience in geographical surveys, and whose judgment on a point of this kind appeared to merit your particular attention, was originally consulted in this business, and as we have had frequent occasion to express our approbation of his general merits, we are extremely desirous of availing ourselves of his services in continuing the investigation begun by Mr Topping, in order to ascertain the practicability of appropriating the waters of the Kistnah and Godavery, to the purposes of cultivation. We therefore direct that Captain Beatson be employed on this particular service, with the same allowances as were given to his predecessor, Mr Topping, and that you afford him every possible support in his endeavours to obtain the desired object, in which the preservation of the inhabitants, and the increase of the Company's revenues, are so materially concerned."

he received another letter from General Harris, dated 6th July, of which the following is an extract :—

“ I have lately been favoured with a private communication from Lord Mornington, expressing a wish that I would send to him an intelligent officer from the coast, who might be capable of furnishing him with information on those points, connected with the operations of the troops, which should be particularly adverted to in the event of hostilities.

“ Your knowledge of the whole face of the Carnatic, of the greater part of the enemy’s country, of the site and works of Seringapatam, your experience at sieges, and your general acquaintance with the line, have induced me to select you on the present occasion ; and I cannot but be confident that you will be able to give his Lordship the fullest satisfaction in every point which he may refer to your judgment, relative to a subject of such real importance.

“ Lieutenant Frost, commanding the Bombay frigate, takes charge of this packet for you. He sails immediately for Masulipatam, being instructed to take you on board, and convey you with all expedition to Cudgheree, where he is to anchor, and from thence you will proceed immediately to Calcutta.”

This letter was sent by land, and received at Masulipatam on the 10th July, but in consequence of the non-appearance of the Bombay frigate, and disappointed also in the *Sybelle*, Major Beatson embarked in a Danish vessel, and reached Calcutta on the 5th August.

During the passage, he prepared “ *A Sketch of a Plan of Operation against Tippoo Sultaun ;*” which, having been written in a situation where he could have had no assistance whatever, was therefore founded wholly upon his own experience, and the knowledge he acquired in the campaigns of 1791–2.

This document he presented to Lord Mornington on the day of his arrival. It takes a retrospective view of such occurrences in those campaigns as it deemed necessary to advert to, accompanied with observations and arguments tending to prove, that in the event of a war with Tippoo Sultaun, the reduction of Seringapatam ought to be the first and immediate object of the campaign.\*

\* *Extract from Major Beatson’s Sketch of a Plan of Operation, &c., dated at Sea, August 4, 1798.*

Par. 14.—“ The reduction of Seringapatam should, therefore, in my opinion, be the first and immediate object of the campaign, because it affords the only probable chance of



Although this mode of conducting the war differed from Lord Mornington's plan of attacking the Sultaun "*on both sides of his dominions*," (as stated in his letter to the Court of Directors, dated the 20th March 1799), yet being of that character which accorded with his Lordship's natural dispositions, he was pleased, even upon a first view, to approve it highly, and, in the course of a few days, having most minutely examined it, and Major Beatson having afforded "*satisfactory information on the extensive and arduous questions*" to which it gave rise, (see Lord Mornington's letters 10th August 1799,) upon every point connected with the formation of the Grand Army for the siege of Seringapatam, and his Lordship being fully satisfied of the practicability of undertaking the siege at the time the proper season should arrive, he directed all his measures and preparations to that single object.

After Major Beatson had remained several weeks with Lord Mornington, his Lordship was pleased to give a striking proof of the sense he entertained of his qualifications for the service on which he was then employed, by a proposal that he should remain about his Lordship's person, in the capacity of Aid-de-Camp, and relinquish his appointment at Madras. He had no hesitation in accepting his Lordship's offer, and early in January 1799, he accompanied him to Madras.

shortening the war, of crushing the power of the enemy, or of bringing him to such terms as may be deemed wise and expedient. The loss of Bangalore, of Ossoor, and of numerous hill-forts, appeared to have little effect upon the Sultaun's mind, compared to what he manifested at the moment his capital was in danger."

Par. 15.—"Our knowledge of the fortifications and environs of Seringapatam, of the routes and encampments leading to it, acquired by experience in the late war, may justify an enterprise that might have been deemed rash, or imprudent, at a time when we were ignorant of its strength. I am aware that an objection may be made to the plan I now propose, because it contains a deviation from that military principle, which forbids the leaving of forts in the rear of a besieging army: but, by a mode of supply which I shall suggest, and with the great advantage we possess of accurate local knowledge, I am of opinion the siege of Seringapatam may be undertaken, with a certainty of success, provided we have the assistance of the Mahrattas and the Nizam, or that both these powers stand neuter."

Par. 17.—"The two points from which the attack upon Seringapatam may be made, are Ryacotah and the Sedagur Ghaut: from these points the Carnatic and Bombay armies should advance, so as to form a junction without any risk to the Bombay army," &c. &c.

When the army was about to invade Tippoo Sultaun's territories, Major Beatson was appointed "Surveyor-General to the army in the Field." This appointment was merely nominal ; for the object was, to give his assistance to the Engineer department.

Upon the arrival of the army at Seringapatam, General Harris desired Major Beatson to reconnoitre, and to give him a plan of the attack. It again happened that his opinions did not accord with those of the Engineers of Madras and Bombay. A meeting was held at head-quarters, at which were present the principal Staff officers of the army, and amongst them the Hon. Colonel Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington. Two plans of attack (one by the Engineers, and the other by Major Beatson), were discussed in presence of those officers. As Major Beatson was not convinced by the assertions, or arguments, of the Engineers, he would not surrender his judgment, and firmly adhered to the plan of attacking the north-west angle. But Colonel Sartorius, the Chief Engineer of Bombay, in consequence of some circumstances which had been stated by Major Beatson, said he would not give a final opinion until he had again examined the two proposed points of attack ; and after having examined them, he addressed a letter to the Commander-in-Chief, which was merely a confirmation of his former opinion. This not satisfying Major Beatson, General Harris declared, in presence of Colonel Close, that Major Beatson's plan should be carried into effect.\*

\* The following facts, extracted from Major-General Beatson's Journal, explain the part he had to act on that occasion, and will also illustrate what was communicated by the Marquis Wellesley and General Harris respecting his conduct and services at the siege of Seringapatam, in their letters to the Court of Directors, dated 11th May, and 10th August 1799.

"April 16th, 1799.—After having this morning reconnoitred the fort from the advanced posts of the Bombay army, I recrossed the river Caveri, and proceeded to General Harris's tent, to report to him the very favourable circumstances I had just seen. (These are described in Major-General Beatson's account of the war in Mysore, pp. 98–99.) I entered very opportunely, for he was at that moment in deep consultation with the Engineers and some officers of the general Staff, in consequence of objections started by Colonel Sartorius, of the Bombay Engineers, to the attack on the north-west angle. This officer, at the same time, was advising an attack upon the south-west, as had been at first recommended by Colonel

Nothing, assuredly, but an anxious zeal for the public service, could have induced an officer thus voluntarily to take upon himself so high a

Gent, Captain Norris, &c. &c. of the Madras Engineers. I therefore found that I stood single in the opinions I had given, since they were now opposed by the chief Engineers of Madras and Bombay.

“ Upon being informed of Colonel Sartorius’s sentiments, (and I plainly perceived they had occasioned a considerable wavering and diffidence in points formerly agreed upon,) I begged he would have the goodness to explain his objections against the attack upon the north-west angle, that he would demonstrate his proposed attack upon the south-west, from breaking ground to getting into the breach; and if he could convince me it was the most practicable attack, I should most heartily concur in his opinion. I added, I was much concerned to differ in opinion with so many respectable officers, but having most attentively examined the fort upon every side, and being desired by the Commander-in-Chief to make my report upon this very important subject, it was my duty to do so according to the best of my judgment. I trusted they would all do me the justice to believe, I could have no other motive in preferring one attack to another, than the success of the enterprise, which depending so much on the mode of attack, was a subject that could not be too minutely examined, nor too fully discussed.

“ The officers at this time assembled were, the Commander-in-Chief; the Hon. Colonel Wellesley; Colonels Gent, Close, and Agnew; Major Allan; Captains Macauley and Norris.

“ Colonel Sartorius explained his attack upon the south-west angle, to which I replied, and stated many objections, (these are published in the work before referred to, p. 94): I then described my scheme for attacking the north-west angle, which was again opposed by Colonel Sartorius. We both adhered to our opinions, but the officers present, excepting the Engineers, appearing inclined to prefer the attack which I recommended, it was finally determined on.

“ But in consequence of the arguments which I had opposed to Colonel Sartorius’s attack, he requested leave to reconnoitre once more before he gave a final opinion. This he did in the evening, and sent his report in writing to General Harris, stating his reasons in favour of the attack on the south-west, and declaring, ‘ it was not only the easiest and most practicable, but would require a less quantity of materials than any other,’ or words to that effect. This official communication was shewn to me by General Harris, but as the assertions it contained, unsupported by argument, did not bring conviction to my mind, I could not retract the opinion I had originally given, though fully aware of the responsibility I incurred, and the blame which would inevitably fall upon me, after the steps taken by the Engineers, if, unfortunately, the attack I persisted in should fail.

“ April 20.—To-day the Commander-in-Chief informed me, that as it would be attended with convenience to him, if, during the siege, all orders communicated by me were obeyed; it was his intention to issue an order to that effect. At first I saw no objection, but when



responsibility ; for had Major Beatson's plan of attack\* failed, the Engineers might have said, "The plan was not theirs, for they had disap-

I reflected, that such a power given to me might appear as an official interference with the Engineers (considering the part I was already engaged in), I wrote to Colonel Close, the Adjutant-General, stating my apprehension, that such an order might operate to the prejudice of the service, by destroying that harmony (notwithstanding a difference in opinion) which had hitherto subsisted between the Engineers and myself; and for this reason, although I considered the Commander-in-Chief's intention highly honourable to myself, I would rather that the order should be postponed, until it might appear absolutely necessary. Colonel Close sent me the following answer :—

"The General conceives the order to be highly necessary, to enable him to profit by having you as one of his Staff, not only by communicating his orders to the Engineers, but to the batteries, and all details on duty. The power given to you does not affect the Engineers in particular; it runs thus :—

"Major Beatson, Aid-de-Camp to the Right Hon. the Governor-General, is to be considered as one of the Staff attached to the Commander-in-Chief, and all orders communicated by him are to be obeyed.' " \*

\* *Extract of a Letter from Lord Mornington to the Court of Directors, dated 11th May 1799.*

"I have the honour to enclose, for the information of your Honourable Court, a copy of a letter, addressed to me by Major Beatson, one of my Aids-de-Camp, whose extraordinary abilities, and excellent character, originally recommended him to my notice.

"He was principally entrusted with the arduous charge of planning and conducting the approaches and attack of the army at Seringapatam."

*Extract from a Military Letter, dated Fort St George, 10th August 1799.*

"It was the intention of the Governor-General, if it had been practicable, to dispatch the Cornwallis at an earlier period, and to have confided his Lordship's despatches to Majors Beatson and Allan; but under the change of circumstances already stated, the Governor-General has thought it advisable, that these officers should accompany Mr Wellesley in the Cornwallis, in order that they may afford such explanations as may be required by your Honourable Court, or by his Majesty's Ministers, on points connected with the operations of the army during the campaign, and during the siege of Seringapatam.

"Your Honourable Court is already informed, that Major Beatson had been selected at

\* In justice to Colonel Sartorius, Chief Engineer of Bombay, it is proper to record an acknowledgment he made to Major Beatson, which strongly marks the liberality of his mind. Just as the troops had got possession of the rampart, Colonel Sartorius, after he had examined the intricate works of the south-west angle, came up to Major Beatson, and taking him by the hand, in the most cordial manner, addressed him in these words: "I most sincerely congratulate you upon the success of your attack, for I am now convinced, it was the only mode by which Seringapatam could have been taken."

proved of the attack, and that the failure was only to be ascribed to the preference given to his, Major Beatson's, opinion."

After the capture of Seringapatam, Major Beatson's health having suffered greatly by constant exposure to the sun, Lord Mornington (Marquis Wellesley) had the kindness to send him to England with despatches. His mission to his Lordship when in Bengal, and his services at the siege of Seringapatam, which received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief, in General Orders, and the most flattering commendations of Lord Mornington, were rewarded by the Court of Directors, by an addition to his half-pay (as Lieutenant-Colonel) of £150 per annum.

With regard to the circumstances under which Lieutenant-Colonel Beatson's final departure from India took place, and those in which his "View of the Origin and Conduct of the War with Tippoo Sultaun," \*

a very early period of our late preparations by Lieutenant-General Harris, as an officer capable of affording satisfactory information on the extensive and arduous questions at that time under the consideration of the Governor-General.

"Major Beatson accordingly proceeded to Bengal in the month of July 1798, and the Governor-General having deemed it expedient, from his extensive information, zeal, and talents, to retain that officer about his Lordship's person, was pleased to appoint him one of his Lordships Aids-de-Camp on the establishment.

"On his return to this Presideney, Major Beatson was appointed Surveyor-General to the army in the field, a station, the duties of which he has executed in a manner to obtain the distinguished approbation of the Commander-in-Chief; and the eminent services which his science and experience enabled him to render, during the operations of the siege of Seringapatam, entitle him to the most favourable notice of your Honourable Court.

"On the grounds already stated, we point out Majors Beatson and Allan to your favourable notice, whose conduct and services deserve the distinguished approbation of your Honourable Court."

*Extract from General Orders, dated 5th May 1799.*

"The Commander-in-Chief requests, that Colonel Gent, and the corps of Engineers under his orders, will accept his thanks for their unremitting exertions in conducting the duties of that very important department; and his best acknowledgments are due to Major Beatson, for the essential assistance given to this branch of the service, by the constant exertion of his ability and zeal."

\* The annexed letters from Lord Grenville, the Marquis Cornwallis, and the Marquis Wellesley, will shew the opinions which they entertained of this Military Narrative:—

were written, Lieutenant-Colonel Beatson himself says, in his preface to that work :—

“The campaign terminated with the capture of Seringapatam. There was no prospect of further field service ; and finding my health impaired, I was compelled to quit a situation no less flattering than agreeable. Having expressed a wish to return to England, the Marquis Wellesley, with the same friendly attention he had honoured me with upon every other occasion, not only acquiesced, but resolved to charge me with despatches which he intended to have sent to England early in June ; but a succession of important occurrences delayed the departure of the packet until the middle of August.

“During this interval, I perused, with attention, all his Lordship’s official and other papers, upon the subject of the war : of which, for my own private information, and with his

*From Lord Grenville.*

*“Cleveland Row, June 3, 1800.*

“SIR,—It was impossible for me to receive a more acceptable present than that of the work which you have had the goodness to send me. I received it in the country, and have had time there to read it with the attention it so well deserves ; and I have received the utmost pleasure from the perspicuous arrangement and the dignified simplicity of the style, with which you have done justice to transactions no less advantageous to the public than honourable to the authors of them.

*“To Colonel Beatson.”*

(Signed) “GRENVILLE.”

*From the Marquis Cornwallis.*

*“Dublin Castle, June 9th, 1800.*

“DEAR SIR,—I have received your narrative of the late war in India, for which I return you my best acknowledgments. It is written with a perspicuity which renders it highly interesting ; and I feel how fortunate it was for the public, that an officer so eminently well qualified as yourself, should have undertaken to detail the operations of a campaign, the event of which has proved so glorious to our arms, and of such infinite advantage to the permanent interests of our country.

*“Lieutenant-Colonel Beatson.”*

(Signed) “CORNWALLIS.”

*Extract of a Letter from the Marquis Wellesley to Lieutenant-Colonel Beatson.*

*“Fort-William, the 27th December 1803.*

“MY DEAR COLONEL,—I have derived the greatest satisfaction from the receipt of your several private communications, and I request you to accept my best acknowledgments for your valuable narrative of the memorable campaign in Mysore. I beg leave to assure you of my entire approbation of the able manner in which you have executed that useful and interesting work.”

permission, I made copies and extracts. The wisdom and firmness displayed in every stage of his Lordship's measures, and the ability which directed the operations of the armies in the field, were universally allowed; but this retrospective view exhibited, according to my judgment, a system of political and military arrangement, so perfect in itself, as seemed not to admit of the smallest amendment, and excited in my mind the strongest sentiments of admiration. I lamented that a more detailed account had not been given of transactions highly honourable to all concerned; and of which very little information could be gathered from the public prints of India. The Governor-General himself, indeed, was undoubtedly the best qualified to discharge this duty; but his Lordship had not leisure, for what must have required a considerable degree of labour and application.

"After I had completed the examination of the papers, I drew up an abstract, and added the most material events of the war from my own military journal; together with such information regarding the character and government of the late Sulṭaun, as had been transmitted to the Governor-General after the fall of Seringapatam.

"Having thus brought under one view, every circumstance that appeared worthy of notice, I arranged and divided the subject into chapters. This Prospectus, or Table of Contents, comprising the heads of every occurrence, from June 1798 until the partition and settlement of Mysore, together with a few chapters compiled from the above-mentioned papers, having been shewn to the Governor-General, received his approbation. From that moment he gave me every encouragement to prosecute the work; and though it was with diffidence undertaken, yet I had the satisfaction to complete it during the passage from India."

After his arrival in England, Colonel Beatson purchased four contiguous small estates, in the county of Sussex, and neighbourhood of Tunbridge Wells, of the names of Knowle Farm, Henly, Little Henly, and Delvidiere, on the former of which he resided, devoting his attention to the study of agriculture, the results of which he published in 1820, in a work entitled "A New System of Cultivation," and in a Supplement to the same, in 1821. In 1806, his marriage took place, with Davidson, daughter of David Reid, Esq., one of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs for Scotland, by whom he had a numerous family.

It was Colonel Beatson's intention to remain at home, in retirement. The Court of Directors of the East India Company, however, in October 1807, having resolved to new-model the government of St Helena, and recollecting his former services in India, he was invited, by a letter from the Chairman, to accept that situation. After a personal communication with the Chairman and Deputy, he acceded to their proposal, and undertook to reform the establishment.



In this task he was completely successful ; for, in five years and two months, he reduced the expenses of the island £52,476 per annum, Vide St Helena Tracts, p. 208. increased the resources by the introduction of the plough and Chinese labourers, and effectually abolished intemperance amongst the soldiers and others, by totally prohibiting the import of Indian spirits, and by the establishment of breweries.

But this last measure, added to some other circumstances, occasioned a serious mutiny in the garrison, in December 1811 : it lasted four days, and was at length suppressed without the loss of a single innocent life. The manner in which Colonel Beatson conducted himself during the very singular and critical situation in which he was placed, was fully detailed in his letter to the Court of Directors, dated the 4th January 1812 ; which was afterwards published in a work, entitled, “Tracts relative to the Island of St Helena, written during a residence of five years, by Major-General Alexander Beatson.” He received a vote of thanks from the Court of Directors for his conduct on that occasion ; and the most flattering commendations from his Excellency Sir John Cradock,\* Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and from the Right Hon. Lord Minto, Governor-General,† &c. &c.

\* *Extract of a Letter from his Excellency Sir John Cradock, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, to the Hon. Colonel Beatson, Governor of St Helena.*

“ I cannot omit the first opportunity of offering to you my sincere congratulations upon the prompt suppression of the late serious mutiny at St Helena. It is impossible to read the account without feeling the highest admiration at your firmness, judgment, and personal as well as political courage ; and it is no more than justice to acknowledge, that the whole of your proceedings, upon this trying occasion, afford a lesson most worthy of imitation to all governors.

“ *Government House, Cape Town, 19th April 1812.*”

† *From the Right Hon. the Governor-General, to the Hon. Alexander Beatson, Esq., Governor of St Helena.*

“ SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 11th January, enclosing a printed copy of your despatch to the Hon. Court of Directors, reporting the origin, progress, and termination of the late mutiny at St Helena, and return you our thanks for that communication.

Colonel Beatson returned to England in November 1813 ; and in August 1814, the Committee of Correspondence recorded the following resolution which succeeded in obtaining him the rank of Major-General,\* and, *nominally*, the same pension, £400, a-year, as had been granted to his predecessors, Colonels Brooke and Patton.

“ The Committee recommend, that, to mark the sense entertained by the Court of these services, Colonel Beatson be granted a Brevet Commission of Major-General (*at St Helena only*), to be dated in August 1813, previous to his relinquishing the government ; and that His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief be requested to obtain for him a King’s Brevet Commission of the same tenor and date.

“ We beg leave to offer you our cordial congratulations on the early and complete extinction of that unprincipled and alarming combination against your person and authority, without the loss of a single innocent life ; and we request you to accept the expression of our unfeigned admiration of the promptitude, firmness, and intrepidity, as well as moderation and temper, displayed by you in the adoption and prosecution of the measures described in your narrative, to which, aided by the exemplary conduct of the civil and military officers and inhabitants of the island, and of that portion of the troops which preserved their attachment to the government, the suppression of the mutiny is entirely to be ascribed.

(Signed)

“ MINTO, J. LUMSDEN, H. COLEBROOK.

“ *Fort William, July 6, 1812.*”

\* *From Mr Secretary Cobb to Major-General Torrens, Horse-Guards.*

“ SIR,—Since the return to England of Colonel Alexander Beatson, the Court of Directors have taken into consideration the services which that meritorious officer rendered to the East India Company, during the time he held the government of the island of St Helena ; particularly in the reforms he introduced into the Store and other departments ; in his endeavours, by argument and example, to improve the produce and resources of the island ; and, above all, in the promptitude and energy displayed by him on the occasion of the mutiny in the garrison, in December 1811. And, from a conviction, that for these eminent and important services, Colonel Beatson is deserving of some distinguished mark of their approbation, the Court have resolved to grant him a brevet commission of Major-General at St Helena only, to be dated in August 1813, previously to his relinquishing the government. And I have received the commands of the Court to request you will have the goodness to submit to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, the hope which the Court respectfully entertain, that, under the circumstances above stated, His Royal Highness will be disposed to recommend Colonel Beatson to the Prince Regent, for a King’s Brevet Commission of the same tenor and date. (Signed) JAMES COBB, Secretary.

“ *East India House, 19th October 1814.*”

“ That as it has been of late usual to grant the retiring pay of their rank to the Governors of St Helena, Colonel Beatson be also permitted to retire on the pay of Colonel, viz., £456, 5s. per annum, his former pension merging in this sum; and that adverting to the instances of former Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of St Helena, being allowed pensions in addition to the full pay of their rank, and as moreover such a case as Colonel Beatson's, who had retired from the service, cannot occur again, he, in reward for the eminent services above-mentioned, rendered to the Company by him, allowed a pension of £400 per annum, in addition to his pay, both to commence from the time he left the government of St Helena, provided the General Court of Proprietors and the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India shall concur therein, conformably with the Acts of the 33d and 53d of His present Majesty.”

The “ eminent and important services” (referred to in Mr Secretary Cobb's Letter), which Major-General Beatson rendered the Company at St Helena; the unprecedented difficulties he had to encounter, during his administration, arising from his inflexible adherence to the Court's orders; and the complete success which attended all his measures, were assuredly such as fully to entitle him to the same, if not a larger pension than was granted to his predecessors, Colonels Brooke and Patton: instead of which, by the resolutions of the Committee, he received £150 a-year less than they did.

His former pension of £150 had no connection whatever with St Helena. It was granted by the Court in consideration of services performed in India during the campaigns of Lord Cornwallis, in 1791-2, and in consequence of subsequent services, which the Marquis Wellesley, in his letter of the 10th August 1799, was pleased to term “ *eminent*,” and for which his Lordship recommended him, in that letter, to “ the most favorable notice of the Court of Directors.”

At the time the Court granted that pension, they knew that Major Beatson “ *was principally entrusted with the arduous charge of planning and conducting the approaches and attack of the army at Seringapatam.*” (Marquis Wellesley's Letter, 11th May 1799); but they did not know that which was afterwards brought forward,—that he was the officer who planned the whole of the memorable campaign of 1799, during his passage from Masulipatam to Calcutta; a campaign which, in the short space of two months, annihilated the formidable power of Mysore; which



proved glorious to our arms, and of infinite advantage to the interests of the East India Company.\*

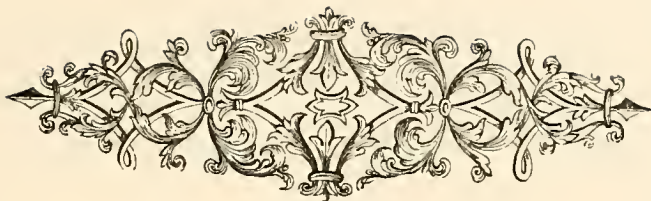
Had the Honorable Court of Directors possessed the knowledge of this most important part of Major-General Beatson's services, upon which, for many years, purely from motives of delicacy to others, he maintained a rigid reserve, it may be presumed, from their well-known liberality and equitable disposition, that they would not have deprived him of the small remuneration of £150 a-year, by causing it to merge in his pay of Colonel, from the period of his resigning the government of St Helena; at a time, too, when he had established further claims to their favor and indulgence.

It now remains to be added, that Major-General Beatson, after twenty-five years' actual service in India, and at St Helena, received from the year 1814, until his death, £856 per annum, which is about one-half of what he would have been justly entitled to, if he had not unfortunately received a *coup de soleil*, at the siege of Seringapatam (the effects of which he felt for many years), which compelled him to return to Great Britain, without having completed *in India* (although he did at St Helena), the full term of service required by the regulations.

Major-General Beatson died at Henly, on the 15th of October 1830, and is buried in the churchyard of the parish of Frant.

\* It is deserving notice, that, at the very time Major Beatson was occupied at sea, in planning a campaign, by which he calculated upon the capture of Seringapatam in April or May 1799, "some officers (as Lord Mornington states in his Letter to the Court of Directors, dated 20th March 1799), of approved military talents, experience, and integrity, at Fort St George, declared that the army in the Carnatic could not be assembled for offensive purposes, before the commencement of the year 1800; and that a period of six months would be required for its equipment, even for the purpose of defending the Carnatic against any sudden attack."

Such being the opinions of the officers alluded to, it may readily be imagined that Lord Mornington's orders of the 20th June 1798, for assembling the armies, occasioned a very considerable alarm at Madras. The arrival, however, of Major Beatson's plan for the campaign, and his replies to Lord Mornington's queries, which were forwarded to General (afterwards Lord) Harris, on the 20th August, undoubtedly tended to allay the agitation which then existed in the public mind at that settlement.



## Notice of Major-Gen. William Ferguson Beatson, K.S.G., H.E.I.C.S.



Major-Gen. William Ferguson Beatson entered the service of the Honorable East India Company in the year 1820, and served in the campaign on the frontier of Arracan, during the former Burmese war.

In the year 1834 he obtained a furlough, and returned to England ; and in 1835, having the sanction of the Court of Directors, he served with the British Auxiliary force in Spain, under Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, and was wounded when in command of the 10th Regiment at the action of Fuentarabia, 10th July 1836. For his services in Spain he was created a Knight of the order of St Ferdinand.

Returning to India in 1837, he was soon after commanded to raise a military force in the then disturbed districts of Bundelcund, composed of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and this force he brought into an excellent state of discipline and order. With it he besieged and captured the fortresses of Jignee and Chirgong, held by bodies of refractory Arabs and Rohillas, and effectually subdued the spirit of revolt in those districts.

In 1844, when Sir Charles Napier commanded in Scinde, and being in want of reinforcements, several regiments in the Bengal army, when called upon, refused to proceed to that newly-conquered province on field service, the Bundelcund Legion, under Brigadier Beatson, although only

a local corps, and raised for particular service within certain limits, to a man volunteered to proceed to Scinde, and serve there. The Government of India at this time feeling itself so much embarrassed by the refusal of the regular troops to proceed on service, and being fearful that the spirit of discontent and mutiny that had already evinced itself in some of the regiments might spread throughout the army, rather than put other regiments to the test of refusal, readily accepted the services of Brigadier Beatson and the corps under his command. On the completion of their period of service in Scinde, including Sir Charles Napier's hill campaign, the Government felt that the Legion had performed such efficient services, that the whole corps was transferred to the regular army of Bengal, participating in all the advantages of superior pay and pensions thereto attached. Brigadier Beatson had the satisfaction to be informed by the highest authority in India, that the "Government felt grateful for the services of his noble Legion" at that critical moment. He was soon afterwards appointed Brigadier commanding the Nizam's Cavalry Division.

A revolt having broken out in certain of the Nizam's dominions in the beginning of the year 1851, Brigadier Beatson took the field with a well-appointed force of artillery, cavalry, and infantry; and in the month of April he besieged and reduced the fortresses of Raee Mhow and Dharoor, both mounted with some heavy guns, and defended by determined bodies of Arabs and Rohillas, the most desperate and warlike class of people in India. For these actions, in which he commanded, and on several other occasions, Brigadier Beatson has received the thanks and approbation of the Government of India for his distinguished services.

The following is an extract from the General Orders by the Resident on the part of the Nizam's Government, dated Hyderabad Residency, 10th March 1851 :—

"Brigadier Beatson, having tendered his resignation of the command of the Nizam's cavalry from the date of his embarkation at Bombay for England whither he is proceeding on private affairs, the Resident begs to express his entire approval of this officer's conduct during the time he has exercised the important command of the Nizam's cavalry division. Brigadier Beatson has not only maintained, but improved, the interior economy and arrange-

ments of the cavalry division ; and the value of his active military services in the field has been amply attested, and rendered subject of record in the several instances of Kamgaon, Arnee Raee Mhow and Dharoor.

(Signed

GEO. JOHNSTON, Major, Military Secretary."

In the beginning of 1853 he volunteered for service at the seat of war upon the Danube, and there commanded the Bashi-Bazooks of Omar Pacha's Army, and was subsequently present at the battles of Inkerman and Balaklava, on the staff of General Scarlett, commanding the British Heavy Cavalry. General Beatson's name having been omitted in the published despatches regarding these battles, he received the accompanying letter from Lieutenant-General Sir James Scarlett, K.C.B. :—

" ERLSWOOD, BAGSHOT, *February 9. 1856.*

" MY DEAR GENERAL,

" With reference to the Sebastopol clasp, I have the greatest pleasure in placing on record, by this note, your services on my staff, to which you were attached by the late Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, on our landing in the Crimea in October. You were with me at Balaklava and Inkerman, and till the end of November 1854, when, to my regret, you proceeded to obey the orders you received to form the Bashi-Bazooks.

" During the time you were attached to my staff I derived the greatest assistance from your experience, and knowledge of active service before an enemy.

" You were by my side before the Turkish Forts on the 25th October,\* and subsequently during that day in our charge on the Russian Cavalry, and advance under the fire of the Russian guns, in the support of the Light Brigade. You were in advance of our brigade reconnoitring for me at the battle of Inkerman on the 5th November, and brought me intelligence of all that was taking place on that occasion.

" Lord Lucan having omitted all mention of your name in the despatch on the battle of Balaklava, though mentioned to his Lordship in mine to him, on the plea that he did not consider you as my aide-de-camp, renders this testimony on my part still more an act of justice. Believe me, &c.

" J. YORKE SCARLETT."

" Major-General BEATSON."

General Beatson has received the Crimean Medal, with three clasps,

\* When occupied by the Russians.





—Balaklava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol; and also the Sultan's Gold Medal for the Danube campaign, along with the following letters :—

“ CONSTANTINOPLE, *April* 9. 1856.

“ MY LORD,

“ Having submitted to the consideration of the Turkish Government, as I was instructed to do, the claims of General Beatson, and other British officers, who served in the Danubian Campaign of 1854, to the Sultan's medal commemorating it,—I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that His Imperial Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer that distinction on Lieutenant-General Beatson, Lieutenant the Hon. Frederick Walpole, Lieutenant-Colonel Creagh, Lieutenant Charles Lane Fox, and Dr Humphry Sandwith.

“ These medals, accompanied with their respective Berats, are inclosed herewith.

I have the honour to be, &c.

STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.”

“ The Right Hon.

“ The EARL OF CLARENDON, K. G.,

&c. &c. &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May* 21. 1856. !

“ SIR,

“ I have the honour to forward to you the Gold Medal which His Imperial Majesty the Sultan has been pleased to confer upon you, and the other British officers who served in the Danubian campaign of 1854; and in doing so, I have to express the gratification which it affords me to present to you this token of the Sultan's appreciation of the services rendered by you during that campaign.

“ I also transmit the Berat, which accompanied the Medal, together with a copy of a despatch from Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe to the Earl of Clarendon, forwarding the same; and I have to acquaint you, that Lord Clarendon has signified to me Her Majesty's sanction for granting to you, and to the other officers above referred to, permission to accept and wear the medal in question.

“ I have the honour to be,

“ SIR,

“ Your most obedient servant,

“ PANMURE.”

“ Major-General BEATSON,”

&c. &c. &c.



## Appendix.





## I.

**Extract of the Blazoning of the Coat Armoriall appertaining to Robert Beatson of Kilrie, 1673.**

To all and Sundrie whom it effeers: I Sir Charles Araskine of Cambo, Knight Baronet, Lyon king of armes, Considering, That Be the Twentic-one act of the Third Session of the Second Parliament of Our dread Sovereigne lord Charles the Second, Be the Grace of God King of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, I am empowcred To visit the wholl armes of Noblcmen, Prelats, Barons, and Gentlemen within this Kingdome, And to distinguish them with congruent differences And to matriculat the same in my books and Registers, And to give armes to vertuons and weell deserving persones, and Extracts of all armes, expressing the blazoning of the armes under my hand and seall of office: Which Register is therby ordained to be respected as the true and unrepealable rule of all armes and bearings in Scotland To remain with the Lyon's office as a publick Register of the kingdome: Therefore, Conformente to the tenor of the said act of Parliament, I Testifie and make knownen, That the Coat armour appertaining and belonging To Robert Betsone of Kilrie, and approven of and confirmed be me to him, is matriculat in my said publick Register upon the day and dait of thir presents: And is thus blazoned, viz.: The said Robert Betsone of Kilrie, for his achievement and ensigne armoriall Bears, Gules, a Chiveron betuixt Three Spear-heads with the points upwards argent: Above the Sheild ane Helmet answerable to his degre, mantled gules doubled argent: Next is placcd on ane Torse for his Crest, A Bee volant en arriere proper: And for his motto in an Escroll above the Crest, Cum prudentia Sedulus. Which Coat above blazoned I ordain to be the said Robert Betsone of Kilrie his true and unrepealable coat and bearing for ever. In testimonie whereof, I have Subscriybed this extract with my hand, And have caused append my scal of office thereto. Given at Edinburgh, the Twentie-one day of February, of our said Sovereigne Lord's reigne the Twentie-fyft year, 1673.

(Signed) CH: ARASKINE, Lyon.

II.

**Epitaphs.**

[FROM MONTEITH'S "THEATER OF MORTALITY," Edinburgh, 1713.]

**JAMES BETSON** of Kilrie, his Monument.

Hic est sepultus **Jacobus Betson de Kilrie** ; qui obiit 29 Maii 1647.

Ætatis 76.

Tu requies tranquilla piis ; te cernere finis.

Here is buried **James Betson of Kilrie**, who died as above.

Christ is sweet rest unto the godly soul ;

To look to him is bless without controul.

**WILLIAM BETSON** of Souther-Glasmont's Monument.

Hic jacet **Gulielmus Betson de Souther-Glasmont**, cum **Anna Smith**  
spousa ; quorum ille diem obiit 22 Augusti 1682, illa autem obiit  
31 Januarii 1676. Ætatis suæ 49. Mors ultima linea rerum. 1687.

Conditur hoc tumulo generosi cultor honesti,

Virtute, ingenio, prole bonisque potens.

Here lies **William Betson of Souther-Glasmont**, with his wife  
**Anna Smith** ; they respective died as above.

Under this tomb here **William Betson** lies,

Was generous and honest in his ways ;

He virt'ous was and had an issue fair,

Pow'rful in riches, and in knowledge rare.

## III.

**Particulars of the Births and Baptisms of his Family,  
by Robert Beatson of Kilrie.**

Names of my children, w<sup>t</sup> ye day of thair Baptysme :—

- Imprimis, a chyld, called Marjorie Betsone, baptized at Burntyland ye  
29 Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1647.
- 4th Jan<sup>r</sup>. 1649 : a chyld, baptized in Kinghorne, callit James Betsone,  
born on ye first Jan<sup>r</sup>y in ye day tyme.
- 28 Jan<sup>r</sup>y 1651, a chyld, baptized in Kinghorne, callit Janet.
- 14 Marche 1653, a chyld, baptized in Kinghorne, callit Margaret.
- 29 Agust 1654, a chyld baptized, callit Elspeth.
- 16 Febr<sup>y</sup> 1656, a chyld, baptized in Kinghorne, callit Robert.
- Apryll 1657, a chyld, baptized in Kinghorne, callit David.
- 21 Junij 1658 : a chyld born, and baptized in Kinghorne on ye 29 Junij  
1658, called Johnne.
- 8 Octor 1660, a douchter borne, and baptized in Kinghorne the 14 Octor  
callit Issobel.
- 1 Marche 1663, a sone borne, and baptized in Auchtertuill on the  
day of Marche 1663, callit William.
- 7th Maij 1664, a douchter borne, and baptized in Kinghorne on the  
day of May 1664, callit Catharine Beatsone.
- 10 Decebr 1665 : a chyld borne, and baptized in Kinghorne the 24 day  
of Decebr, callit Archibald.
- 10 Feb: 1667, being Sunday, a chyld borne, and baptized in Kinghorne,  
callit Anna Beatson.

## IV.

## Pedigree of the Family of Orrok of that Ilk.

1296.

**Simon de Orrok.**

"Simon de Orrok is without doubt the ancestor of the house of Orrok of that Ilk."—NISBET'S *Heraldry*.

1451.

**William de Orrok.**

"In the Chartulary of Dumfermling there is a charter by Richard, Abbot of Dumfermling, to **David de Orrok**, eldest son and heir of **William de Orrok** of that Ilk. This grants and confirms to him 'Omnes et singulas terras duarum partium de Orrock, et Silliebabe, et Dunhern, cum suis pertinentiis,' dated 3tio Junii 1458."—SIBBALD'S *Hist. Fife*.

Oct. 4. 1487.

**David de Orrok.**

**David Orrok** of that Ilk. Index to Great Seal Record, Book 10, No. 96, James III. No doubt the same David who is described in the charter mentioned by Sibbald as heir of **William de Orrok** in 1458.

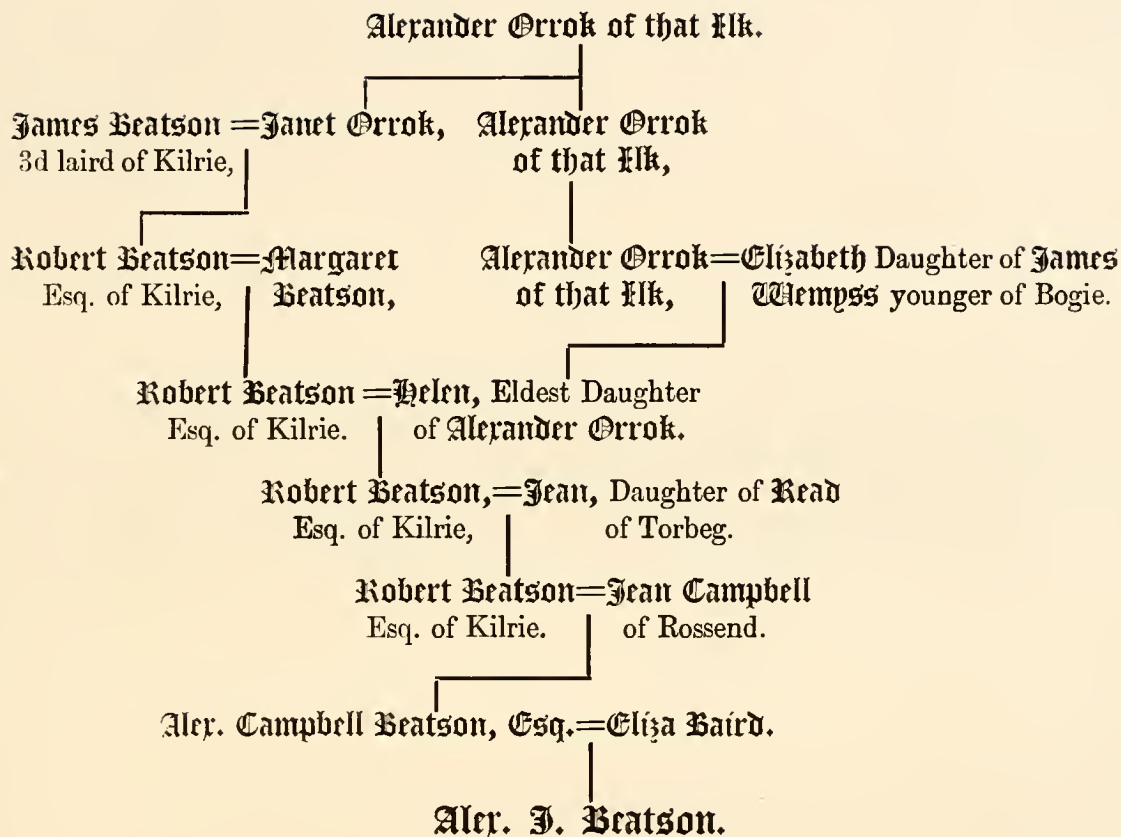
1st October 1529.

**Robert Orrok of that Ilk.**

Index to Great Seal Record, Book 23, No. 97.—James V.

**John Orrok of that Ilk = Elizabeth Moray,**

Daughter of **John Moray** of Abercairnie (whose father and grandfather fell at Flodden), by his wife and cousin **Lady Nicholas Graham**, daughter of **William Earl of Montrose**. The marriage-contract dated 1558.



M. DC. LXXII—M. DC. CCXIII.



Sir ROBERT SIBBALD, M.D., the eminent antiquary and topographer, dedicates his "Conjectures concerning the Roman Ports, Colonies, and Forts in the Firths of Forth and Tay, Edinburgh, 1711," to his honoured nephew ALEXANDER ORROK, laird of Orrok.—The male representative of this Fifeshire family is now Orrok of Orrok, in Aberdeenshire.



## V.

**The Campbells of Caithness.**

**Sir John Campbell of Glenorchy** being the chief creditor of **George 6th Earl of Caithness**, obtained from that nobleman a disposition of his whole estate and Earldom, with the hereditary jurisdictions and titles ; and on the demise of his Lordship in 1676, was created by patent, dated 28th June 1677, **Earl of Caithness** ; but in 1681, that dignity being allowed by Parliament to be vested in **George Sinclair** of Keif, who became in consequence **7th Earl of Caithness**, **Sir John Campbell** obtained a new patent of nobility, dated 15th August 1681, creating him **Earl of Breadalbane and Holland**, with precedence of the former patent.

**Sir John Campbell** was accompanied to Caithness by his cousin **Colin Campbell**, commanding the armed force brought against the Sinclairs, who opposed **Sir John's** assumption of the Earldom. **Colin Campbell** settled in Caithness ; and amongst his descendants were **MURDOCH CAMPBELL**, who, after being a merchant in Spanish Town, Jamaica, returned, and purchased Rossend Castle, Fifeshire :—**James Campbell**, who came from the north to reside with this relative, and who married the heiress of Finmont, in Fife :—**Sir William Campbell**, late Chief-Justice in Upper Canada, &c.

**Murdoch Campbell**, mentioned above, married **Margaret**, eldest daughter of **John Taylor, Esq.** of Pitcairrie, and of **Jean**, heiress of the name and estates of the **Cathcarts of Carbiston** ; and his only child and heiress **Jean** married **Robert Beatson, Esq.** of Kilrie.

## U K.

**Hamilton of Lethame.**

[From ANDERSON's History of the House of HAMILTON, 4to, Edin. 1825-27.]

1. **Archibald Hamilton** of Lethame obtained a charter of the lands of Nether Lethame, 31st January 1531, and another of the lands of Little Kype and St. Bride's Chapel, 10th January 1542.

2. **Andrew Hamilton**, probably his son, got a charter of terrarum de Drumcross, in vic. de Linlithgow, 30th December 1552, engaged in the Raid of Stirling in 1571 (*vide* p. 72.), had issue, **ANDREW**, his heir, and **ARCHIBALD**, who returned with the banished Lords in 1585, afterwards one of the Archers of the Scottish Guard of the King of France.

3. **Andrew**, who married **MARGARET**, daughter of **GEORGE HAMILTON** of Preston, was succeeded by his son

4. **Andrew**, who had a charter of the north half of Kiltiemuir, dated 21st March 1626.

5. **David**.

6. **Claud**, married twice: 1st, to **CHRISTIAN**, daughter of **JAMES HAMILTON** of Briggs, in Linlithgowshire; 2dly, to **CATHARINE ARBUCKLE**, daughter of a merchant in Edinburgh, a lady of great beauty.

7. **James**, only son of **CLAUD** by first marriage, succeeded, but died without issue, leaving his estate to his nephew, **JOHN KNOX**, whose son sold it to Nisbet of Sornhill.

ANDERSON makes the mistake of supposing that **CLAUD HAMILTON** left no issue by his marriage with **CATHARINE ARBUCKLE**.\* By her he had five sons and three daughters.

**Bazil**, one of the sons, married **MARGARET**, daughter of **DONALD CLERK** of Braelean, and had issue, three daughters, **BASIL**, **CATHARINE**, **ANNE**, of whom **Bazil**, eventually his sole heiress, by the death of her sisters without marriage, married Captain **Henry Beatson**, and from her are descended the **Beatsons of Campbelton**.

\* **CATHARINE ARBUCKLE** married, secondly, **HUGH MONTGOMERY** of Coylesfield, and had issue, her grandson succeeding as twelfth Earl of Eglintoun.

## VII.

MEMORANDA of a TOUR IN SCOTLAND, by **Robert Beatson,**  
**Esq. of Vicarsgrange,** from the Original MSS., entitled  
 “**BEATSON’S COLLECTIONS,**” in the Advocates’ Library,  
 Edinburgh.



AS TOURS in Scotland have of late years been extremely frequent, I am well aware that almost every observation now made is liable to the charge of plagiarism, from the similarity that must necessarily appear in the description of the same objects, viewed in the same position and season of the year ; yet this shall not discourage me from giving a short narrative of my little excursion, as I wrote it while on that Tour, and had not an opportunity of consulting any book to compare the remarks made with mine. While in the Lowlands, I may truly exclaim with Mr Addison,—

For wheresoe’er I turn my wondering eyes,  
 Gay gilded scenes, and shining prospects rise ;  
 Poetic fields encompass me around,  
 And still I seem to tread on classic ground.

And had I been equally versant in the History of the Highland Clans, every glen and little plain would have afforded me an historical anecdote of some battle, rencounter, murder, or inroad that happened between the chieftains of these people, before they knew the sweets of civilization.

*9th August 1775.*—Left home and rode to the North Queensferry, a small village situated on the point of a promontory, which projects a considerable way into the Firth of Forth, from the north. The country through which we passed is tolerably well improved, and daily mending in that particuilar. Passed through the towns of Path-head, Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, Burntisland, remarkable for its harbour, Aberdour, and Inver-

keithing. These towns abound with good houses, but the streets of almost all of them remarkably ill paved. Very little trade is carried on from any of these towns, although they mostly have little harbours. Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, and Burntisland are ferry towns,—and this is the chief support of the second. The last has a most excellent basin, which, from its security when in, and its being easily taken in bad weather, is a great resort for ships during the winter season. A ship of 20 guns can come here in spring tides. Here the government cutters are stationed. Here was a castle with some cannon, but it's now dismantled and converted to a gentleman's seat. As this place is nearly surrounded with the sea, a dyke is run across one of the inlets, to keep in the water, which, during the ebb and the greatest part of the flood tide, turns two mills. As the ground is beautifully diversified into gentle ascents and descents, and the Forth in view the whole way, the ride afforded the most agreeable prospects of the Lothian and Fife shores. The Forth with its many islands ;—on the island of Inchkeith, which is the second in size in the Firth, are the remains of a square fort, built by the French, when they came into this country as auxiliaries to Queen Mary of Guise, the Regent. From this they made excursions to the neighbouring shores, and carried off cattle and grain. In one of these exploits they landed on the estate of Sir J. Kirkaldy of Grange, a great hero in that age. For this they paid dear ; he raised a posse, the French fled into a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, hoping for security from the sacred walls, but he disregarded the sanctity of the place, set it on fire, and they all perished. Inch Colomba island is opposite the seat of the Earl of Moray (antiently called Æmona), and on it are the remains of an Abbey of the Canons Regular of St Augustine. It was founded by K. Alex. 1st, in 1123, and dedicated to St Columba, Abbot of Hye, upon the following occasion,—the king, in passing at the Queensferry, was, by a violent storm, drove into this island, after great hazard of being wrecked : here he found a hermit, who lived in a cell which was dedicated to St Columba, and had no subsistence but the milk of one cow, and what shell-fish he found on the rocks, and fish he could catch. By him, on such fare, the king and his retinue were maintained for three days that the storm



detained them here ; for this preservation the king made a vow to build an abbey, and gave large estates for maintaining the canons. Many other donations were made,—“To bribe the rage of ill-requitted heaven,”—but these, together with the island, now belong to Lord Moray. The remains of the abbey are very considerable. The other islands which we passed were Cramond, which is near a mile in length ; Inch Miero, about a quarter of a mile in length ; and Inch Garvie, situated about the middle of the Forth, between the N. and S. Queensferry. It is a small steep rock, on the summit of which are remains of a fort, which had formerly some cannon mounted to defend the passage. About a quarter of a mile from Inverkeithing, the road turns suddenly south, in order to encompass the Ferryhill. Here opens at once to the view a charming prospect. Close to you is the ruins of the castle of Rosyth, on the verge of the Forth, beyond which appears Lord Elgin’s seat, and improvements, with his newly erected town, harbour, and limeworks at Charlestown. At this place is a number of small vessels, loading lime for the north country, chiefly for the improvement of the soil. The back ground of this picture is the black Ochill hills. Reach North Queensferry, a little village with a commodious quay, from which we embarked on board a boat well contrived for the reception of horses and cattle, having a square sail ;—landed in a quarter of an hour at Halls, on the rocks, about a quarter of a mile to the eastward of S. Queensferry. Here is a very good inn, and in it we passed the night. The view on the ferry is beyond description fine. It had all the advantages of the prospect we had left, with the addition of a large view up and down the Forth. On the south side, to the westward, appeared Borrowstounness, with its long pier, with many large ships, huge columns of smoke reaching the clouds from the fire-engines here, which drain the coal—the old castle of Blackness—the house and improvements of Lord Hopetoun—the castle of Dundas, and the town of South Queensferry. Opposite to this is Lord Elgin’s improvements, the view to the eastward, the fine country through which we passed, with the towns and little harbours, with the seats of Lords Morton and Moray, with many others. On the south shore,—the castle of Barnbogle, the seat of Lord Rosebery—a distant prospect of



the town and eastle of Edinburgh—a highly improved country—the Forth, with its many islands, terminated by Inehkeith, and many ships and vessels passing to and fro. The town of South Queensferry is built close at the foot of a hill, between it and the water ; has very little trade ; has a small quay, to which small vessels may come. Here is the remains of a church belonging to a small Carmelite monastery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded in 1330, by a laird of Dundas. The castle of Rosyth stands on a small well sheltered bay, called St Margaret's Hope. It was here that Edgar Ethling, with Margaret his sister, landed, when they fled from William the Conqueror. King Malcolm III. kept his court at that time at Dumfermling, only three miles distant, to which they repaired to implore his protection. He there fell in love with the beautiful Margarite, and married her. She was a great friend to the church, and led a pious life, which, after her decease, procured her a place in the Romish Kalendar.

10th.—Left Queensferry, and rode for three miles over a very indifferent road to Hopetoun House. The approach is very good, and the situation very fine, commanding one of the most delightful prospects. It fronts the east, and, from its height, commands the beautiful expanse of water of the Firth of Forth, the islands, with a number of vessels working up and down, its beautiful shores of Fife and Lothian, adorned with towns, villages, ports, and seats. This magnificent pile of building consists of an elegant centre and two detached wings, joined to the house by light corridors of the Tuscan order ; in one wing are the stables and other offices ; the other is intended for a superb library. Materials are preparing for fitting it up ; at present it is used as a riding-house. At one end of it, on a short pillar, is a prodigious large piece of lead ore, being the first found in those mines, which have proved of such benefit to this family. From the middle of each wing rises a steeple ; but as they have both a blunt termination, they produce a disagreeable effect. The front of the house has a grand and elegant appearance ; it is ornamented with pilasters of the Corinthian order, with a light balustrade (having urns on the top) round the whole. It is built of dark grey stone. You ascend

to the hall by a flight of steps. After having our boots well brushed, as if we had been to tread on velvet, we were permitted to ascend the stairs, and were conducted through the house by a foreigner, who would accept of no money for his trouble. The hall is of a good size, in which are some battle pieces. The rooms, in general, did not altogether answer the expectation. Many of the pictures ill-expressed, and a poverty in the painting. Some good portraits—a Flemish lady reading—a St Francis—Noah's sacrifice—but the principal picture is the death of Lucretia, by Mr Hamilton. The figure of Brutus is finely touched ; he is holding up the bloody dagger, and swearing ; the father, husband, and friend, are capital figures. The great drawing-room is hung with crimson damask, and highly gilded ; but this color does not set off the pictures to advantage. The dining-room is fitted up with a displeasing plainness that borders on parsimony. The pleasure grounds about the house are laid out in the Dutch taste. Here

Grove nods at grove, each alley has its brother,  
And half the plat-form just reflects the other.

The hedges are all cut, the walks straight, and like a star terminate in a point, where there is a circular bason of water, with a small jet d'eau in the middle of it, round which are some leaden statues, in a bad taste, clumsily executed. The walks are kept close cropt by means of a few sheep occasionally let in. The grounds about the house are all well laid down, and here is some excellent timber. His Lordship has a remarkable fine breed of cattle. At some distance from the house the farms are all uninclosed ; his Lordship being a mighty Nimrod, thinks the fences might interrupt his sport.

Road from this to Linlithgow goes past a small glen, prettily wooded, with a small rivulet running over a rough stony bottom, making a murmuring noise, which at once pleases both the eye and the ear. The road to Linlithgow is rather bad, and the country not well improved ; but as the spirit of improvement has now taken place, in a few years the face of this country will soon be changed for the better. Passed a great

many gentlemen's seats between Queensferry and Linlithgow, of lesser note than Hopetoun House.

Linlithgow is a royal burgh, where the ruins of a royal palace still stand, a square building, four stories high, with a court in the middle ; have a round turnpike stair at each corner. The situation of this place is on a projection into a small lake, which winds about the palace, like a crescent. From the top of the house is a fine prospect of the country. The parliament hall, the chapel, the royal apartments, the room where the unfortunate Queen Mary was born, are still to be traced. This palace was perfected by James VI. Over the gateway by which you enter are the arms of James V., and the four orders of which he was a companion, viz., the Thistle, the Garter, the Golden Fleece, and St Michael. In the centre of the court are the remains of a very curious fountain ; but this, together with the house, are now in ruins,—the palace having been set on fire by the carelessness of some of his Majesty's troops, in 1746. The church, which is close to the palace, is an excellent piece of Gothic architecture, with a good steeple, having a sort of crown at top.

In the church we were shewn the aisle where the apparition appeared to King James IV., to warn him against his fatal English expedition in 1513. Were shewn two pieces of carved stone, lately dug up in this church ; they are in miniature to represent Judas betraying Christ,—Peter putting up his sword, after having cut off the High Priest's servant's ear, who is laying on the ground, and Christ touching it,—Christ praying in the garden, with his three sleepy-headed apostles with their eyes shut.

The inside of this church, like most Scotch kirks, is very dirty, and ill fitted up. This is a neat well built town, consisting chiefly of one long street ; having a good town-house, and market cross, near which is an elegant fountain. The town is well supplied with other wells. It was in this town that Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, in 1570, shot the famous Earl of Murray, Regent of Scotland. Mr Hamilton had been condemned to death for fighting for Queen Mary at the battle of Langside, but was reprieved by the Regent ; his estate was forfeited, and was

granted by the Regent to one of his creatures, who seized the house, and turned Hamilton's wife to the door, almost naked, in a cold night, into the open field, where, before morning, she became furiously mad. The injury made a deep impression on the husband, who vowed to be revenged on the Regent ; to this he was spirited on by his relations, the Regent's enemies ; and, as Dr Robertson wisely observes,—“ the maxims of that age justified the most desperate course he could take to obtain vengeance.” He took every precaution to ensure his plot ; he shot the Regent in the belly, who died the same evening ; the assassin made his escape.

The road from Linlithgow to Falkirk is excellent ; the country but poorly improved, and a great want of trees. Close to the road side and the village of Merchiston, is a whim of Sir Lawrence Dundas's, a dog-kennel, said to have cost £1500. The village is neat and well built. Adjoining to the town of Falkirk is Callendar House, a large old castle, situated in a bottom, surrounded by a large wood. This was the seat of the Earl of Linlithgow and Callendar, who joined in the rebellion 1715, for which the estate was forfeited. It was held by lease by the late Earl of Kilmarnock, who married the Earl's heiress ; yet the example of its former possessor could not deter him from rebellious practices ; he joined the rebels in 1745, for which he lost his head on the scaffold in 1746.

Reach Falkirk, a large old town, with many new and good buildings in it ; it is greatly enlarged since the Carron works were erected, and the grand canal cut. Here are two great fairs for cattle, annually, in which sometimes 30,000 head has been sold, from the Highlands. It is famous in history for two battles :—1st, In 1298, when the immortal Wallace fought against Edward I. of England, in defence of the liberties of his country ; but was basely betrayed by Sir John Cumin, and, after losing most of his men, was obliged to retreat. 2dly, In 1746, when the troops under General Hawley, were, through the bad disposition of the General, most shamefully routed by the rebels. On the road to Falkirk the view of the north banks of the Forth is charming. In the midst of a rich country is seen the town, and ruined abbey and palace of Dumfermling, the town and abbey of Culross, the beautiful castle of Clack-



mannan, the seat of the Bruces, descended from the Scottish kings, Schaw Park, the seat of Lord Cathcart, Castle Campbell, and the town and castle of Alloa, the seat of the Earls of Mar. Close under you is the carse grounds, rich in tillage, and many gentlemen's seats. The river Carron runs near to Falkirk, on whose banks King Robert Bruce and that illustrious hero Sir William Wallace had an interview, and concerted measures for the relief of their country. About two miles below Falkirk, on the river Carron, is a very large iron foundry, which was erected by an English Company, about 1760. This work is very extensive. The number of houses more resembles a town, which they have built for the conveniency of smelting iron ore. Here they make cannon and mortars of all sizes, cannon balls and bombs, large boilers for brewers, sugar bakers, and dyers, pots of all sizes, chimney backs, with sides and fronts, beautifully ornamented, many other articles, such as gates, pailing, grates, ovens, &c. &c.

It is curious to observe the process of smelting the ore. In an open place you (see ?) many large heaps of coal burning to char, as likewise the ore burning, to deprive it of sulphurous parts and fixed air. They then throw into a large furnace a quantity of burnt ore, with charred coal, and limestone to make a flux of it, by the assistance of three air or pump bellows, of a very singular construction. These are three large metal cylinders, with each a piston, which is moved up and down by means of a crank fixed to a large wheel, which is turned by water. This piece of machinery is so well contrived, that one of the bellows always blows a full stream of air, which is thrown into a cylinder, which goes out a long tube to the mouth of the furnace, making a noise equal to the loudest thunder. When the metal becomes fluid, they run it off into moulds ; but, for the most part, they refine it in an air furnace, which is sufficient to melt it after the metal has been once separated from the ore, then cast it into different shapes, or convert it into iron for common use. This is done by refining it often, and putting it under the hammer (when red hot), which weighs 600 lbs. This is moved, or rather lifted up, by means of a water-wheel. The hammer forces out all the dross, and welds the metaline parts closer together, that it may be worked into any



use whatever. The bellows used for the air furnaces, are of the same construction as are used by a blacksmith, only much larger, and are wrought by water. Their expense must be very great, as they employ nearly 700 people, who earn from eight to fifteen shillings a-week. In a dry summer, they are sometimes pinched for water; to remedy this evil they have erected a fire-engine, which drives back all the water expended at the different operations, and throws it back into a large reservoir. They have lately erected a machine for boring and smoothing their cannon, which likewise moves by water, and answers extremely well. From the heat of the different furnaces, the number of fires, the heat of large pieces of ordnance, though cast for twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and the warmth of the day, made this place intolerable, and bring to mind the poetical descriptions given of hell. The Carron Company has lately had large orders from Government for cannon and mortars, and has lately shipped large quantities for Russia and Spain. A mile lower down is another new erection, called Carron Wharf. Here is a new town, and a large shipping company established, who trade to all parts. Here are a number of vessels built. Vessels of 70 tons and downwards can come up to the quay here; but goods by means of lighters, are easily conveyed up and down the river to the largest vessels, who lie about a league further down, and almost two miles from the Forth. As the company are tacksmen of almost all the neighbouring coalworks, they ship off a vast quantity of coals, besides supplying themselves. Their imports of wood, hemp, &c., are prodigious; in short, this company has been of very great use to this part of the country. It is near the mouth of this river that the grand canal between the Forth and Clyde is to join the former. When this navigation is completed, new sources of trade may open, but a visible one at present is, a sure and ready market to the farmers for their grain by means of the canal.

Joined the great road near the Torwood, a place in old times famous for murders and robberies. Came in view of the fields of Bannockburn, so famous in our Scottish history for the memorable defeat given to Edward II. of England, by King Robert Bruce, 1314, when most of the English nobility were killed or made prisoners.

On this same ground, in 1488, King James III. encountered his rebellious nobility, who had stolen his son from him, and, although an infant, brought him into the field to bear arms against his father. The King was beat, and, being surrounded, fled. He took refuge in a miller's house, and finding death approaching fast, he called for a priest, to whom he confessed himself: this worthy son of the church, being of the nobles' faction, absolved his Majesty by stabbing him. Passed through Bannockburn; the country wears a better face, good inclosures, and a number of trees; with a fine prospect of Stirling Castle and town, with the adjacent country. Pass through the large and populous village of St Ninians. In the kirk of this place, the rebels kept their powder magazine, when they besieged Stirling Castle; when they were obliged to raise the siege, they blew up the kirk; but what is very remarkable, the steeple, which joined the kirk, withstood the shock of the explosion, and still makes a good appearance, though most of the windows for many miles round were broken to pieces. About fifteen of the inhabitants and as many of the rebels, were killed, when they blew up their magazine. In the evening reached Stirling.

*August 11.*—Reach Stirling, a large town near the Forth, over which it has a good stone bridge, entirely commanded by the castle. This town and castle has a very great resemblance of Edinburgh. It is situated on the ridge of a rock, extremely steep towards the west. At the north end is built the castle, a very antient fortress, and, in former times, deemed impregnable. In it are the remains of a royal palace, now converted into a barrack. The carving and ornaments seem rather the work of fancy than any regular designs, and the statues fitter to adorn a puppet-show house than a royal palace. The parliament hall has been a noble room, with a gallery round it; is now quite empty. The castle is a very irregular building, and the fortifications not finished. It stood a siege in 1746, against the rebels, which they were obliged to raise, with considerable loss, owing to their having placed their batteries against the strongest place of the castle. General Blakeney, who defended it, made just such a defence here as he did ten years afterwards at Minorca. The

Regent, Earl of Lennox, resided with King James VI., in the palace, for the greater security of his ward against the Queen's party. That gallant hero Sir J Kirkaldy, formed a design to surprise the place in 1551 [1571], and carry off the King; the generalship with which this enterprize was conducted, bears a near resemblance to the so much admired surprize of Cremona, in 1702, by P. Eugene of Savoy. The success was similar, owing to Kirkaldy not being properly supported. The Regent was killed in the fray, making a gallant defence. I cannot agree with Mr Pennant that the prospect from the castle is the finest in Scotland; it is a very fine one, but greatly exceeded by the one from the Hill of Moncrieff. From this there is a most delightful view of the meanders of the Forth, the town of Alloa, which, although only six miles distant by land, is upwards of thirty by water, the ruins of Cambuskenneth Abbey, a vast rich tract of country, for many miles to the east, even far beyond Edinburgh, whose castle is likewise seen in a clear day. To the westward the view is little short of the one to the east, a fine rich plain, delightfully wooded, and bounded by mountains, beautifully watered by the Forth, the Teith, and the Allan. In the midst of the plain, and close to the Forth, rises a huge wedge-like rock, called Craigforth; it is finely wooded and extremely romantic, a fit object for the pencil of a Claud Loraine. From the west side of the castle, and close under it, are the remains of the King's park, two miles in circumference; it had formerly deer. At one corner of it, close to the castle, are to be traced the remains of the pleasure-grounds and gardens, in which King James VI. took great delight. The walks, labyrinths, ponds, and islands, with which they had been ornamented, are still to be traced by the eye, from the castle, though now drained and converted into meadow. In the castle are shewn the remains of the King's pleasure boat. The town of Stirling is tolerably well built; the streets irregular, leading up towards the castle, near to which are the remains of a house built by the Earls of Mar, who were hereditary governors of this place. It is now in ruins. A great deal (of the ?) work yet remains; and over the gates and doors, some scripture texts suitable to the manners of the times in which it was built. Near to this is a large house, formerly belonging to the Argyle

family ; most of it is still habitable. The shambles are in the middle of the street, which is extremely offensive to strangers. The town is now well watered, the magistrates having lately brought water from a hill, at two miles distance, into the town, at the expense of £2000. Here is a considerable hospital for decayed tradesmen, founded in 1739, by one Cowan. The revenue is esteemed worth £1600 per annum, and solely at the disposal of the magistrates and town-council, who, it is hoped, give a fair account of this excellent charity. There is one large kirk divided into two places of worship. The eastern division, which is by much the smallest, is the only part occupied, except when the sacrament is administered. The architecture is Gothic, but spoiled by modern improvements. At the west end of the kirk is a pretty high steeple. The revenue of this town is considerable ; yet little trade is carried on here besides a few imports, such as wine, wood, and iron,—the salmon fishery, which is considerable here, being their only export. Here is a manufactory for coarse carpets and shalloons. Besides the kirk, here are several other sectaries.

*August 13th.*—Left Stirling, rode towards Denny, through a

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## VIII.

**Captain Bratson's REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE  
RIGHT COLUMN, IN THE ATTACK UPON TIPPOO SULTAUN'S  
FORTIFIED CAMP, on the Night of the 6th February 1792.\***

“ HAVING reason to believe that Lord Cornwallis is still uninformed of some of the circumstances that occasioned a deviation from his Lordship's original intentions regarding the operations of the Right Column, under the command of General Medows, in the attack upon Tippoo Sultaun's fortified camp, on the night of the 6th February, I consider it a duty incumbent on me, being the Officer of Guides attached to that Column, to explain circumstantially, for his Lordship's information, all that occurred from the commencement of its march until its arrival at the bound-hedge, and subsequently, at the Carigut Hill.

“ You may recollect, on the 5th of February, when Lord Cornwallis mentioned his intention of attacking the Sultaun's position, that I expressed a wish to reconnoitre it, from a hill in front of the left of our encampment, previously to the attack. His Lordship approved the suggestion, and ordered two battalions as a covering party to be in readiness at ten o'clock next morning.

“ From this hill, which is high and commanding, and distant from the bound-hedge about three miles, we had a distinct view of the whole of the Sultaun's encampments and redoubts. Of these I made a sketch, and having observed some angles, I was enabled to connect the positions with my former survey ; and, upon my return to camp, inserted them in the plan I had made in 1791.

“ In presence of yourself, and the principal officers of the army, assembled in Lord Cornwall's tent, after the reconnoissance, his Lordship

\* In June 1792, this Report was communicated to Lord Cornwallis, in a letter addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards General) Alexander Ross, at that time his Lordship's Military Secretary, and Adjutant-General to the King's Troops. Explanatory notes have now been added, which will render the text more intelligible.



explained his intended attacks upon the enemy's right, and left, and centre ; and he pointed out upon the plan those parts of the hedge at which each of the three columns was to enter. He particularly mentioned, that the right column was to enter the hedge a little to the left of the Mosque, or Eadgah redoubt ; that this redoubt, being far advanced from the rest of the enemy's position, was not to be attacked, because it would naturally fall after the other posts were carried ; and, for these reasons, he directed that the right column, after penetrating the hedge, should incline to the left, and overthrow that part of the enemy's position in their front, by which it would co-operate with the centre column : only a false attack was to be made with a battalion of Sepoys, on the western side of the bound-hedge.

“ All these directions I clearly comprehended ; and when his Lordship mentioned that two of the intelligence hurcarrahs (who had been in the enemy's camp) would be sent to each of the columns, I requested none might be attached to the right column, because I well knew the road it ought to take, having examined the ground from the right of our encampment to within a few hundred yards of the mosque ; and as the mosque was a white object, situated on an eminence, and could easily be distinguished by moonlight, it was impossible that any mistake could happen.

“ Upon finding two of those hurearrahs (or Native Guides) posted to the right column, I stated to General Medows that I had mentioned to Lord Cornwallis I had no occasion for them ; and, as I knew the road to the mosque, I would undertake to lead the column precisely to that part of the hedge which his Lordship directed.

“ The General said, ‘ As the hurcarrahs are here, we must follow them.’ Unfortunately we did so, for they soon got us entangled with the windings of the aqueduct (at that time two feet deep of mud and water), which greatly retarded our march ; and, before we arrived at the bound-hedge, we had to cross it not less than *seven* times, whereas, if they had kept more to the right, on the high ground near the great road which leads to Mailcottah (as I intended), we should have avoided the aqueduct, and crossed it only *once*.\*

\* See Plan of the Attack in Major Dirom's Narrative of the Campaign in 1792, p. 135.

“ After we had crossed the aqueduct the sixth time, I accidentally descried the mosque, and, without noticing the circumstance, I questioned the hurcarrahs, and desired them to point out its direction. They did so, as being very much to the left ; that is, nearly in the direction of that part of the hedge where the centre column was to enter. Immediately upon this detection of their ignorance, and of their unfitness for the task they had undertaken, I declared to Major Close I would have nothing more to do with them. I then dismissed the hurcarrahs, and led the column, for the last twelve hundred yards, precisely to that part of the hedge which Lord Cornwallis had ordered.

“ When we arrived within a hundred and fifty yards of the hedge, I mentioned to Colonel Nisbet, who was at the head of the column, that this is the place at which I propose entering ; that there is a redoubt on the right, which, according to Lord Cornwallis’s plan, we are not to attack ; but, upon entering the hedge, we are to incline to the left, so as to co-operate with the centre column. Colonel Nisbet said, that, whatever may have been Lord Cornwallis’s intentions, the written instructions he had received are otherwise ; for, by them he is directed to turn to the right,\* and attack the enemy’s works. I then observed to him, that there must assuredly be some mistake, and requested he would halt only

\* The orders issued in the evening of the 6th of February, will shew that “ it is *not* owing to the mistake of the hurcarrahs (Native Guides) that the column was brought upon the Eadgah redoubt” (see Major Dirom, p. 144), but owing to a mistake in those orders, which did not express Lord Cornwallis’s intentions. The attack having been made to the eastward of Somarpet, Colonel Nisbet acted in obedience to orders by turning to the right : for that part of the orders which relates to the right column, is expressed in the following words :—

“ If the right attack is made to the westward of Somarpet, the troops of that attack should, after entering the enemy’s lines, turn to the left. But, if the attack is made *to the eastward of Somarpet*, the troops should *turn to the right*, to dislodge the enemy from all their posts on the left of their position.”

These instructions were so unhappily worded, that whether the column entered to the westward or the eastward of Somarpet, it must have come in contact with the Eadgah redoubt. It was therefore much to be regretted that Colonel Nisbet did not consent to Captain Beatson’s offer to explain to General Medows what Captain Beatson knew, and what the General himself knew, to be Lord Cornwallis’s reasons for not including the Eadgah

a few minutes, and allow me to go to General Medows, that matters might be clearly understood before we proceeded. 'No,' said he, 'I am positive we are to turn to the right, and there is no time for delay, as the enemy have already taken the alarm, and the sooner we get among them the better.' Major Close, the Deputy Adjutant-General, was present during the whole of this conversation ; and, as he must have seen the written instructions, and did not oppose what Colonel Nisbet had stated, we immediately pushed through the hedge, and, turning to the right, advanced upon the Eadgah redoubt.

"This redoubt was most obstinately defended. About four hundred of the enemy fell in its defence ; and the loss we sustained in the assault amounted to ninety-one in killed and wounded, of whom eleven were officers ; besides which, there was a great loss of time ; for it was, I am sure, full two hours from the commencement of the attack before the column was in readiness to move.

"Until the redoubt was taken I had not seen General Medows. Unfortunately (as it happened), his station, as fixed by the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, was in the centre of the column. When he came near the redoubt, he sent for me, and asked where Somarpet was situated. I pointed it out to him, and said, 'It is about a mile distant,' and that, 'if it is your intention to move in that direction, we shall still be very wide of co-operation with Lord Cornwallis. This has been taken contrary to his Lordship's original plan, for he positively declared, before all the officers assembled in his tent, that the right column was not to touch the redoubt ; but, upon entering the bound-hedge on its left, it was to

redoubt in the operations of the right column. Those reasons were indeed so just, and the inutility of attacking the redoubt so obvious, that a few words to General Medows, bringing to his recollection the very pointed manner in which Lord Cornwallis had expressed himself on the subject of the redoubt, before him and all the officers assembled in his Lordship's tent, after the reconnoissance, there is no doubt the General would have seen the mistake in the orders, and directed the column to leave untouched the redoubt on the right ; and, after entering the hedge, to *turn to the left*. By so doing, it would have closely co-operated with the centre column, and rendered most essential service : whereas, by the mistake of a single word in the orders (i. e. *right* instead of *left*), the operations of the right column, on the night of the 6th February, were absolutely of no use whatever in the general plan of attack.

incline to the left, so as to co-operate and communicate with the centre column. It seems, however, from what Colonel Nisbet has told me, that some alteration has taken place. I mention these circumstances, because I consider it my duty to do so, for I have not seen the written instructions.'

"The General then asked, where I supposed Lord Cornwallis might be at that moment. I replied, it is impossible for me to form an opinion ; although I know the part of the hedge at which he was to enter. At the time we were speaking, we observed a considerable firing of musketry near the river, and towards the Carigut Hill ; and I immediately suggested that, under present circumstances, it seemed to me that the musketry, then firing, would be our best guide. 'Will you,' said the General, 'undertake to lead us to the musketry ?' I replied, 'most certainly : for, with infantry unincumbered with guns, we can move in any direction.' Four companies of the 36th regiment and a battalion of native infantry having been left for the defence of the redoubt, and the troops being formed again in their original order, they wheeled to the left, and began to move in a direction nearly parallel to the bound-hedge, and towards the musketry.

"After crossing the aqueduct and a rivulet, we came in sight of two redoubts, one on the right and the other on the left of our front. Upon seeing these redoubts, the advance of the column halted, to give time to the rear to close up, for it had been considerably extended in crossing the rugged banks of the rivulet. Whilst thus halted, General Medows came to the head of the column, and I pointed out to him the redoubts above-mentioned. In a few minutes we were discovered, and one of the redoubts fired some shot. The General was at first undetermined whether to storm the redoubts or to pass between them, in the hope of soon effecting a junction with Lord Cornwallis. But, when he considered that so much time had already been lost by the Eadgah redoubt, he resolved upon passing between. The column then began to move forward, keeping in the low ground, so as to avoid as much as possible, the fire of the redoubts. In fifteen minutes (as it has since been ascertained) it might have joined the centre column if it had continued its march ; but it had not proceeded far, when, suddenly, all the firing ceased ; neither



musketry nor cannon were to be seen or heard, excepting a few of the latter from one of the redoubts that fired upon us. Various were the conjectures during the cessation of firing. It seemed it could only proceed from two causes :—that Lord Cornwallis had been completely successful, or had failed ; and as, in either of these cases, he would stand in need of the support of the right column, it was determined to suspend further operations until Lord Cornwallis's actual situation could be ascertained. The column then countermarched, recrossed the bound-hedge, and halted for a few minutes on the outside of the hedge.

“ During this halt, General McDows asked me whereabouts I supposed Lord Cornwallis would have crossed, or attempted to cross, the river. I replied, there were two fords,—one near the fort, and the other near the Carigut Hill ; and that the last musketry we had seen was towards the latter. He then inquired if the column could now move, so as to come upon Lord Cornwallis's track. I said, there could be no doubt of it ; for, with the Carigut Hill in sight, it was *impossible* to mistake. He then ordered me again to the head of the column, and we proceeded in a line parallel to the bound-hedge, and in the direction of the Carigut Hill. The distance from the hedge, as I have since ascertained by the position of a village and tank, never exceeded four hundred yards.

“ When we were crossing the great Chenapatam road, a redoubt having fired upon the column, convinced us that his Lordship must have penetrated to the eastward of this redoubt. We therefore continued our march. Whilst we were crossing the Lockani river, two horsemen appeared on our right flank, apparently to reconnoitre. We called to them, but they instantly galloped off. It has since been ascertained that these were two of Lord Cornwallis's body-guard, going to the camp with orders for musket ammunition.

“ Having crossed the Lockani, the column then moved nearly in a southern direction, and actually passed within four hundred yards of Lord Cornwallis, without being discovered, or rather, without the fact being ascertained that it was the right column ; notwithstanding Major Haldane declared he saw troops in motion in rear of Lord Cornwallis's position ; and which, at the time, he imagined to be those of the enemy.

*This information I had from Captain Madan, one of Lord Cornwallis's Aids-de-Camp.*



“During the remainder of our march, we had not the good fortune to fall in with any person until we came within six hundred yards of the Carigut Hill. Here we met a Bengal Sepoy, who could give no information of Lord Cornwallis’s position. He said, that his Lordship had attempted to storm the island, and was repulsed with great loss, on account of the ford being impracticable. Upon receiving this information, we hastened our march towards the ford, and reached the Carigut Hill about three in the morning.

“Here we met with several persons, who pointed out the direction in which they supposed Lord Cornwallis to be. Major Close was immediately dispatched in that direction, with some of General Medows’s body-guard, to acquaint his Lordship of the position of the right column, and to receive orders. He returned successful ; nor was it until about four o’clock in the morning, when the enemy rallied and attacked the reserve with great resolution, that General Medows knew where Lord Cornwallis was.\* He then gave orders to move ; but before the column was in motion, his Lordship arrived at the Carigut Hill.”

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The above is a minute detail of the proceedings of the right column ; by which it must be obvious that the mistake which was committed, did not arise from a want of knowledge of the ground, nor of the positions of the enemy’s redoubts and encampments ; but, that the original and sole cause of the right column not having co-operated with the centre, can only be imputed to its having, upon entering the bound-hedge, turned to the right instead of to the left ; and to its having met with so much opposition in the assault of the Eadgah redoubt.

\* During this attack, and when the musketry became heavy and incessant, General Medows evinced the utmost degree of solicitude. He exclaimed in these words to Captain Beatson :—“ Good God ! I would at this moment give ten thousand pounds of my fortune to know where Lord Cornwallis is ! ”













